Board of Trade Journal

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Front cover photograph

Nelson's Dockyard at English Harbour, Antigua, 300-year-old West Indies Naval base is the location for a Son et Lumiere production by Christopher Ede incorporating 'Aurama', the Electronic Sound and Control System developed by Atlas and Stage Sound (London). This is Atlas Aurama's first venture outside Britain and an unusual feature of this treatment is how the light reflections on the surface of the sea have been exploited for effects.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

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The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of Her Majesty's Government.

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Orders for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Cementation

NEW RECORDS ACHIEVED

The forty-sixth Annual General Meeting will be held on September 22nd in London. The following are extracts from the circulated statement by the Chairman, Mr. H. A. Longden:—

The year to March, 1966, was one which saw a significant forward step in the Group's history, with turnover and profits increasing by substantial amounts to levels well in excess of anything we have previously achieved. In the year to March, 1965, the Group trading profit before taxation returned to a point approximately in line with our former best ever performance, and we have now built upon that restored foundation to reach a profit of £1,265,000—an increase of one-fifth—on a comparable basis. The overseas portion of our Group turnover also was a record at almost £16 million and represented 45 per cent. of the total.

Two major developments came to fruition during the year just ended. Firstly, in March we moved from Central London into Cementation House, the fine new headquarters which our Construction Company built for us in Mitcham Road, Croydon. Within this building we have brought together for the first time virtually the whole of our London based staff, including head office administration of Cementation Construction Limited.

Secondly, the merger of The Demolition & Construction Company Limited and the Civil Engineering Division (Home) of the Parent Company was effected on schedule. As from April 1, 1966, the new combined unit, Cementation Construction Limited, is undertaking all the Group's building, civil engineering, plant erection and demolition work in the United Kingdom. I have great hopes that this rationalisation will strengthen our participation in this highly competitive field.

Our specialist activities in this country, such as ground engineering, piling and mining, continue to be carried on in the name of The Cementation Company Limited.

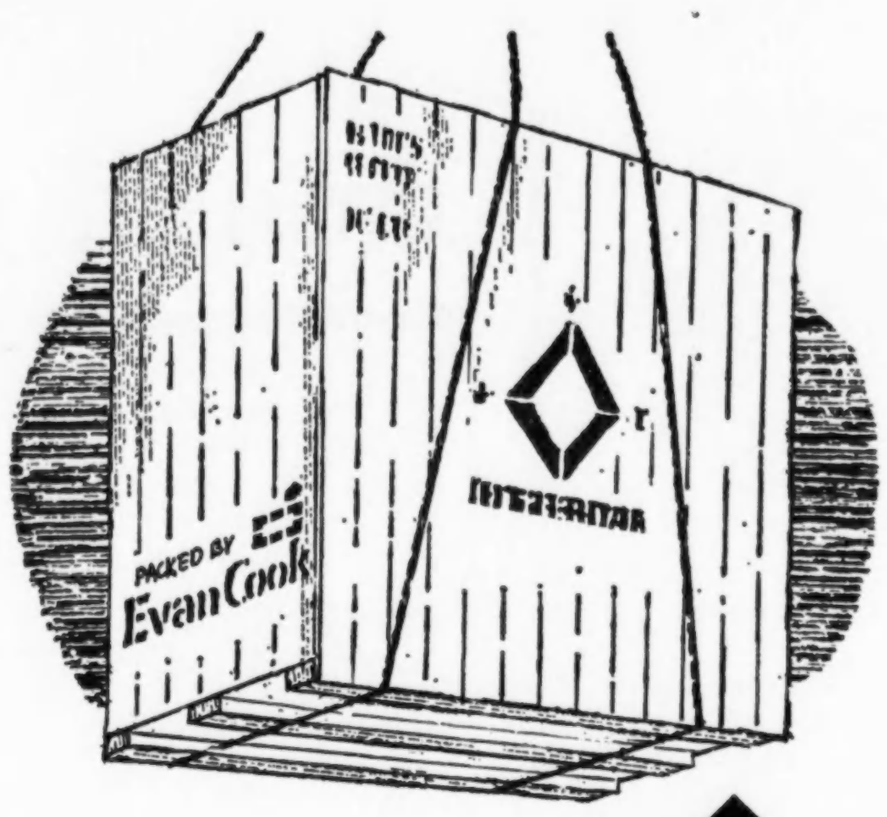
Whilst the Group enjoyed successful trading during 1965-66, it achieved this at a time of major difficulties overseas and growing problems at home.

The current financial year began with the Group's order book at a good level, but in view of the deterioration in the nation's economy in recent months and the severe deflationary measures announced on July 20, 1966, it is difficult to forecast whether it will be possible to build this further in the immediate future. The contracting industry will certainly feel the effects of these measures and profits will suffer. We are, therefore, entering a period of great uncertainty at home.

We shall continue to fight for a substantial part of our work overseas but profits are not made easily abroad any more than at home. Moreover, the Government this year placed further restrictions on investments overseas which may have the effect of adding to our problems.

It is a great pity that, in commenting upon such a successful year as 1965-66, I should need to dwell upon possible future dangers, but it is necessary for me to do so in order to keep shareholders fully informed on prospects for the industry. It would be equally misleading if I did not conclude by saying that geographically and by activity our work load is better balanced than ever before and that, despite the economic background at home, we view the future with sober confidence.

The full text, together with the Directors' Report and the Accounts, will be supplied upon request to the Secretary, The Cementation Co. Ltd., Cementation House, 681 *Mitcham Road, Croydon, Surrey.*



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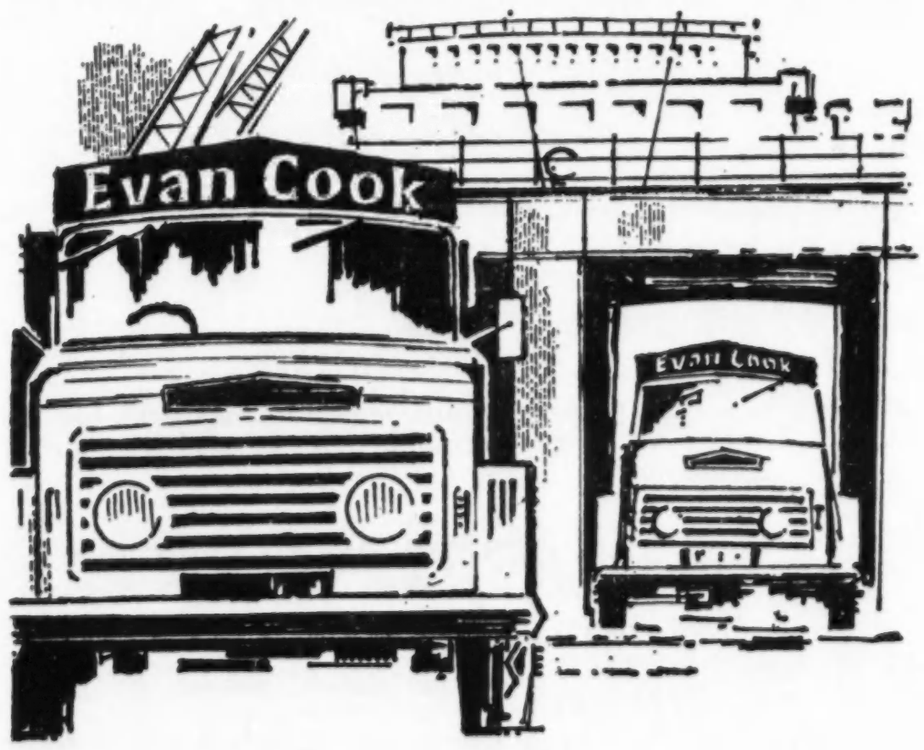


How EFTA drawback decision will affect British exporters in 1967

1. THE *Board of Trade Journal* of November 12, 1965, contained a short report of the decision by the European Free Trade Association Ministerial Council in Copenhagen in October, 1965, that, as from December 31, 1966, exporters will no longer be able to claim both Area tariff treatment and drawback for their goods. Detailed provisions have now been made by the EFTA Council, and this article is intended to serve as a general guide to traders. Full details will be contained in Customs Notice to Exporters No. 74 which will be published at the beginning of September. (This Notice will give further information on export rebate on exports to EFTA, implementing Her Majesty's Government's undertaking to EFTA members that export rebate will not be granted for goods claiming EFTA tariff treatment (see page 193 of *Board of Trade Journal* for January 28, 1966).)

2. The EFTA Convention has been amended to provide that each Member State *on and after December* 31, 1966, will refuse to accept as eligible for Area tariff treatment goods in relation to which drawback is claimed or made use of in connection with their exportation from the Member State in which the goods have undergone the last process of production.

3. The EFTA Council's decision provides that for the purpose of this no-drawback rule:

(a) 'drawback' means any arrangement, including temporary duty-free admission, for the refund or remission of all or part of the duties applicable to imported materials, provided the arrangement expressly, or in effect, allows such refund or remission if the goods are exported, but not if they are retained for home use;

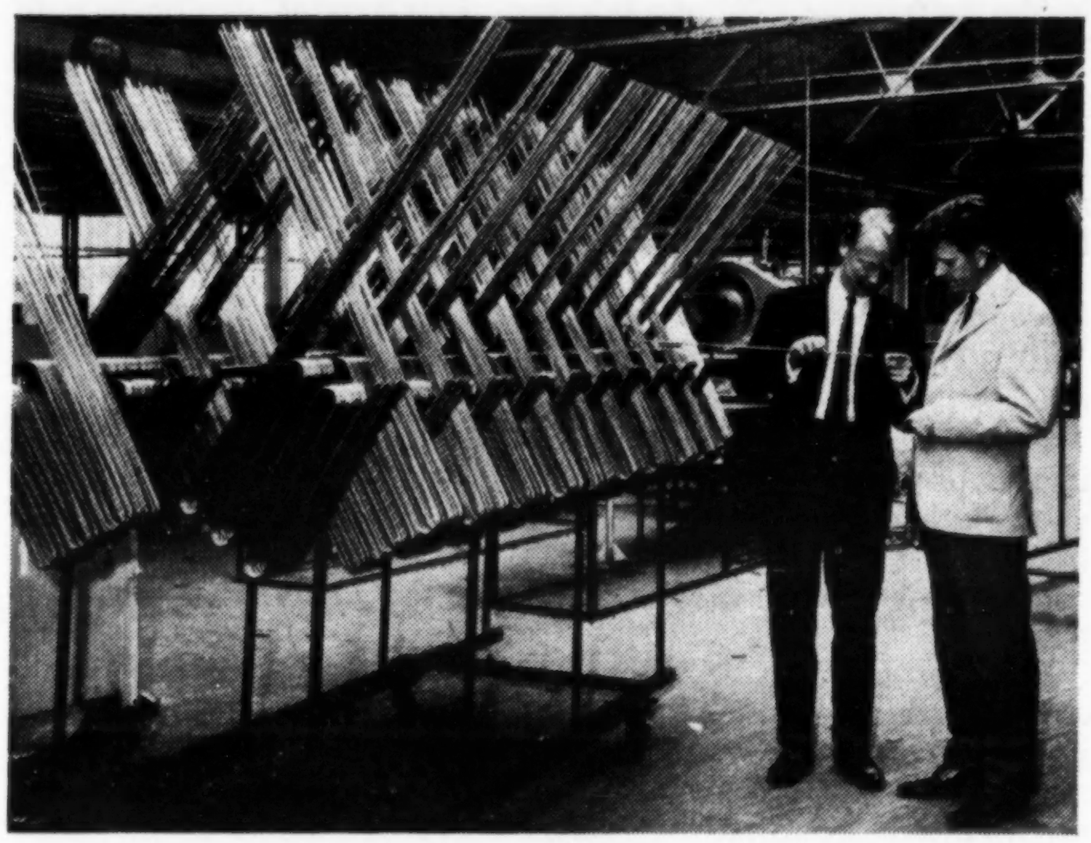
(b) 'remission' includes exemption from duty for materials brought into bonded warehouses, free ports, free zones, or other places which have similar Customs privileges; and

(c) 'duties' means Customs duties and any other charges with equivalent effect imposed on imported materials except the non-protective element in such duties or charges.

4. As the British exporter will not be able to claim both 'drawback' and EFTA tariff treatment, it will be for him, when negotiating with the overseas customer and fixing the selling price, to choose which will be more advantageous – to claim EFTA tariff treatment or to claim drawback. In making his choice it is essential for the exporter to bear in mind the tariff rates in the EFTA country concerned (which may be obtained from the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch) and the amount of drawback involved. If the non-EFTA rate of duty is nil or very low, it will be better to forgo any claim for EFTA treatment in order to be able to claim 'drawback'. As an illustration of the effect of the new rule, consider a United Kingdom manufacturer of tractors who imports from the United States drive shafts which he incorporates in the tractor. If, on exportation of the tractor, drawback is claimed of duty paid on the drive shaft, the whole tractor will fail to qualify for EFTA treatment because drawback has been claimed on part of the article. The exporter will therefore need to balance the drawback which he could claim on the drive shaft, against the duty, if any, which would be payable at non-EFTA rates on the whole tractor.

Temporary charge on imports

5. Although the Temporary Charge on Imports no longer applies after November 30, 1966, there may be cases where goods which have borne this charge are incorporated in goods exported after December 31, 1966. In these circumstances if refund of the Temporary Charge on Imports is claimed, this is 'drawback' for EFTA purposes and the goods will not be eligible for EFTA tariff treatment.



Fulton (TI) Limited, who started producing Ful-braiz double wall copper brazed steel tube in their Tividale works a few months ago, are already enjoying success in export markets. To Sweden alone they have supplied nearly a million feet of tube for use in compressor refrigerators. Photograph shows (left) Mr. M. Coleman-Smith, sales manager of Fulton (TI), pointing out a feature of some tube for Sweden to Mr. B. Lindgren of Termofrost A.B. Stockholm, who visited the Tividale works recently. Termofrost are Fulton (TI) Swedish agents.

Revenue duties

6. In paragraph 3 above 'duties' means Customs duties and any other charges with equivalent effect imposed on imported materials, *except those duties which are wholly revenue duties.* Drawback, where allowable under United Kingdom law may therefore continue to be claimed in respect of revenue duties without invalidating any claim for EFTA tariff treatment. The United Kingdom revenue duties are listed in paragraph 4 on page 6 of the Customs and Excise Tariff. In some cases the duties shown in the Tariff are not wholly revenue, i.e., they contain a protective element; in these cases any drawback of the protective element would debar the goods from EFTA tariff treatment. However, with the exception of beer, the provisions at present in force do not allow for the protective element in a revenue duty to be drawn back so that existing drawbacks (other than beer) of revenue duties may continue to be claimed without affecting EFTA eligibility.

Purchase tax and sugar surcharge

7. In paragraph 3 above 'duties' does *not* include purchase tax or sugar surcharge so that goods (whether imported or home-produced) may be exported without having been charged with

purchase tax or exported with repayment of sugar surcharge and their eligibility for EFTA tariff treatment will not be affected.

Country of last production

8. As stated in paragraph 2 above, the no-drawback rule only applies to drawback in connection with the exportation of goods *from the country in which they underwent their last process of production.*

9. If, therefore, a United Kingdom exporter exports EFTA goods *in the same state* (apart from any packing) as they were imported, he will have to obtain documentary evidence from his overseas supplier that the goods did not benefit from drawback in the country of last production if EFTA tariff treatment is to be claimed on them on importation into an EFTA country. But, if a British manufacturer uses imported materials which have benefited from drawback on exportation from the supplying country, the finished product incorporating these materials will not be deprived of EFTA tariff treatment by virtue of the drawback claimed by his overseas supplier.

Exceptions

10. There are certain exceptions to the general no-drawback rule.

11. *Treatment of Packing:* Drawback claimed in relation to imported packing required for the transport or storage of the goods (other than packing in which the goods are ordinarily sold by retail), or to imported materials for the production of such packing, will not affect the eligibility of the goods for EFTA tariff treatment.

12. For example, if razor blades are exported in the plastic cases in which they are ordinarily sold by retail, drawback must not be claimed in respect of the plastic cases if EFTA tariff treatment is to be claimed for the goods. Any drawback on the export crates or cartons in which the plastic cases of the razor blades are shipped can, however, be claimed without prejudicing EFTA tariff treatment.

13. *Consignments of small value:* Drawback claimed in connection with the export of consignments of small value will not affect their eligibility for EFTA tariff treatment. 'Consignments of small value' for this purpose means consignments which, when imported into the countries listed below, have an f.o.b. export value not exceeding the equivalent of the amounts shown against these countries:

Austria	2,000	OS
Denmark	500	D.Kr.
Norway	500	N.Kr.
Portugal	2,500	Esc.
Sweden	400	Sw.Kr.
Switzerland	350	S.Fr.
United Kingdom	25	£
Finland	250	MK.

Annex D and E Materials

14. The no-drawback rule will apply to drawback in respect of materials of the kinds mentioned in Annex D and E (mainly agricultural goods and fish) even though such materials are not eligible for EFTA rates of duty. However, drawback in respect of any of the materials referred to below, used in the production of goods, will not affect the eligibility of those goods for EFTA tariff treatment. The materials referred to are:

BN Number	*Description of Materials*
ex 04.02	Milk (other than buttermilk, whey, kaphir, yoghourt, and similar fermented milk), preserved, concentrated or sweetened.
ex 11.01	Cereal flours (other than oat flour).
ex 15.07	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified, *except* oils extracted from olive residues by means of chemicals.
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid.
ex 17.02	Glucose.
ex 17.05	Flavoured or coloured glucose.

These materials are mainly used in the manufacture of foodstuffs, but their exemption from the no-drawback rule still applies if they are used in the manufacture of industrial goods.

Documentation

15. The no-drawback rule will not involve any changes in export procedure or significant changes in documentation.

16. At present when goods are exported for which EFTA tariff treatment will be claimed, the exporter and producer have to sign a declaration that the goods satisfy the requirements of origin and consignment specified in Article 4 of the EFTA Convention. With effect from December 31, 1966, revised forms of declaration will come into use which, in addition to the declaration about origin and consignment referred to above, will contain an additional declaration to the effect that 'no drawback, temporary duty-free admission or arrangement with equivalent effect (except such as under the provisions of the EFTA Convention, do not affect eligibility for Area tariff treatment) has been or will be claimed or made use of in relation to the goods in connection with their exportation from the country of last production'. This declaration will be subject to verification by Her Majesty's Customs as is already the case with declarations of origin.

EFTA INFORMATION CENTRE

The Board of Trade maintains an EFTA Information Centre to answer general inquiries about the European Free Trade Association and to advise on sources of more specialized information. It also distributes literature free of charge, including the EFTA Bulletin, *the EFTA Secretariat's monthly journal. Address: Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Exts.* 2479/2480).

Publication of abridgments of patent specifications

THE PATENT OFFICE is to introduce a revised and improved procedure for the early publication of illustrated abridgments of Patent specifications. This will begin towards the end of November with the series numbered 1,050,001 to 1,075,000, and the cost will be no more than that for the present series.

Instead of the present irregular system of publication, the new system provides for abridgments to be issued weekly in pamphlet form, the aim being to make the abridgment available within seven days of the publication of the corresponding patent specification. Subscribers will still be supplied with indexes and covers to enable them to bind their own volumes.

Abridgments are produced primarily as search tools for use by industry and commerce, and in the Patent Office. Earlier publication will therefore materially assist in the rapid dissemination of information about new technology and in its application to industrial processes. It is hoped that as a result substantially more British firms will decide to use this service.

Abridgments will continue for the present to be available on a subscription basis only. The price of the new series will remain at £6 12s. 6d. per group volume, or £155 per complete set of 25 volumes. Subscriptions should be forwarded as soon as possible, and in any case before the end of November, to Sale Branch, The Patent Office, Block 'C', Station Square House, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent.

Exchange visit by Soviet scientific information specialists

A DELEGATION of nine Soviet scientific and technical information specialists, led by Mr. N. B. Arutynov, concluded a three-week visit to Britain on August 23. During their tour the delegation have been to a number of institutions and organizations concerned with storage, dissemination and retrieval of scientific and technical information. A similar visit to the USSR was made by a team of British information specialists jointly sponsored by the former Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and ASLIB in May 1963.

Consideration of mergers by the Board of Trade

IN CARRYING OUT their responsibilities under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, the Board of Trade announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer the following three proposed mergers to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of that Act:

1. John Menzies (Holdings) Ltd. and William Holmes & Co. Ltd.
2. F. H. Lloyd & Co. Ltd. and N. Hingley & Sons Ltd.
3. Machine tool interests of Alfred Herbert Ltd. and Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.

Note:

The Board of Trade announced earlier this year that they now proposed to publish their decisions in respect of mergers which they have considered under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965. Previously the Board of Trade had publicized their decisions only in those cases where a merger had been referred to the Monopolies Commission.

These announcements are the seventh and eighth under this new procedure.

Grants to crafts

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, the President of the Board of Trade, has agreed to make an annual grant-in-aid of £10,000 to the crafts. The grant will be allocated as follows:

£5,000 – Crafts Council of Great Britain
£4,000 – Crafts Centre of Great Britain
£1,000 – Scottish Craft Centre

The grant will be payable in the first place for a period of three years from April 1, 1966.

Notes:

The Crafts Council's grant is to be used towards the cost of temporary travelling exhibitions of craft work in the regions of England and Wales outside London.

The Crafts Centre's grant is to be used towards the cost of maintaining permanent exhibitons of craft work in London.

The Scottish Craft Centre grant is to be used towards the cost of maintaining permanent exhibitions of craft work in Edinburgh.

The Temporary Importation (Equipment on Hire or Loan) Regulations 1966

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have made The Temporary Importation (Equipment on Hire or Loan) Regulations 1966 which will come into operation on September 1, 1966.

The Regulations will give statutory cover to an existing concession and will provide that foreign owned machinery, plant and equipment and their parts and accessories may, subject to certain conditions, be imported temporarily on hire or loan for use in the United Kingdom without payment of the protective duty chargeable under the Import Duties Act 1958.

Goods which qualify for relief under the Regulations will normally be allowed relief from other Customs duties and Purchase Tax. Details of the relief and the conditions to be fulfilled are contained in Notice No. 209 which may be obtained from any Customs and Excise Office.

Copies of the Regulations may be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. and branches.

Applications for temporary exemptions from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Temporary Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by September 9.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.42	Strontium carbonate .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	6898
29.31	Dimercaprol . . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	1663

Note: The following is a re-advertisement, under a revised definition, of an application published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 18 (page 591):

Tariff heading	Revised definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.52	Mixed rare earth compounds containing not less than 3·5% by weight and not more than 9% by weight of combined fluorine estimated as F, and not less than 0·5% by weight and not more than 4% by weight of barium compounds estimated as $BaSO_4$; and of which not less than 10% by weight is retained by a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 45 microns and conforming to British Standard 410:1962.	Calcined concentrates of bastnaesite.	December 31, 1966	6771

Application for drawback of duty on plastic passholders imported for export

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on:

Imported goods:

Transparent plastic passholders imported under heading 42.02(B) of the Tariff.

Exported goods:

Wallets, etc., incorporating the imported goods.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff Division, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than September 16.

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National Research Development Corporation

BY EARLY 1968 it seems likely that the National Research Development Corporation will be committed up to the £25 million limit of its present borrowing powers, and the growth of its business in backing inventions and new technology will probably require the resort to Parliament for more money. This is disclosed in the Corporation's 17th Report (covering a nine-month period) published on August 18.

During the last nine months NRDC has embarked on support for 28 new projects, as well as continuing its backing for 93 others initiated in previous years. The new projects cover a wide field, including agricultural machinery, scientific and medical equipment, drugs, mechanical and electrical engineering, ceramics, programmed learning, computers and automation.

'It is only recently that industry has taken increased interest in the financial support we can provide on a joint venture basis,' says Mr. J. C. Duckworth, the managing director. 'At present 43 of our 121 development projects are joint ventures, and we shall welcome more proposals for projects from industry.'

NRDC's development activities are not confined to industry, but include the development of inventions derived from laboratories of Government departments, the Universities and Colleges of Applied Technology, and from private inventors.

When the Corporation invests in projects, it arranges for the return of its investment with a profit if the project is successful, or accepts the total or partial loss of its money if the project fails.

In addition to the development projects, in which NRDC is investing money, the Corporation continues its other activity of 'exploitation', i.e. finding industrial licensees for inventions of government and university origin. At the end of June, NRDC had 641 licence agreements in force in the United Kingdom and 60 in countries overseas. 'This is the highest level of licensing activity by NRDC since its formation in 1948,' states Mr. Duckworth. 'Total receipts from these licences during the nine months were £851,125 compared with £496,119 in the previous 12 months.'

Expansion of the advanced computer techniques project

AN IMMEDIATE response from industry followed the Minister of Technology's announcement on March 1, 1965, that a further £500,000 of public money was to be made available for contracts in the Government's Advanced Computer Techniques Project. Since then, proposals from industry for participation in the project have led to 21 more contracts being placed. The total of current contracts is 23. These are valued at over £1¼ million of which the Ministry provides half. The balance is met by industry.

Seven contracts worth about £325,00 have been completed. It is expected that further contracts, including six now under negotiation, valued at more than £1 million will be placed before March 31, 1967. £600,000 of public money has been made available to meet these commitments.

The technical management of the project is carried out by the Ministry's National Physical Laboratory. This laboratory and the Royal Radar Establishment of the Ministry of Aviation have a considerable programme of work in support of the Advanced Computer Techniques Project.

British technology on postage stamps

THE GPO are issuing four pictorial stamps depicting different aspects of British technology on September 19. There will be four denominations, 4d., 6d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. All have the cameo profile portrait of the Queen.

The 4d. stamp illustrates the Jodrell Bank radio telescope and will be printed in yellow and black. The 6d. stamp symbolizes British motor engineering and shows an E-type Jaguar with a background of Mini-minors: the colours are orange, red and black. The 1s. 3d. design features the SRN6 Hovercraft and will be printed in orange, blue-grey, blue and black. The 1s. 6d. stamp shows the advanced gas-cooled reactor at Windscale and will be produced in blue, olive-green, yellow, black and purple.

All four will be horizontal and twice normal size. They will be printed in photogravure by Harrison and Sons Ltd., and will be issued with and without phosphor lines.

Shipbuilders' relief scheme

THE TREASURY have made Orders bringing into force a scheme for the payment of relief to shipbuilders in respect of some of the elements of indirect taxation incurred in connection with the construction and fitting out of ships of not less than 80 tons gross and certain other floating structures delivered on or after September 12, 1966.

The legal provisions for the payment of this relief are in Section 2 and Schedule 1 of the Finance Act, 1966 and the following Statutory Instruments:

(a) The Shipbuilders' Relief (Commencement) Order 1966, Statutory Instruments 1966 No. 1025 (C10).
(b) The Shipbuilders' Relief (Specified Structures) Order 1966, Statutory Instruments 1966 No. 1027. (This Order defines the 'other floating structures' as floating docks of not less than 100 tons lifting capacity and oil and gas drilling rigs of not less than 100 tons weight).
(c) The Shipbuilders' Relief (Prescribed Percentage) Order 1966, Statutory Instruments 1966 No. 1026. (This Order prescribes the rate of relief payable as 2 per cent).

Copies of the above Orders are obtainable from HMSO, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price 3d. each – by post 6d.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, who will pay the relief, are preparing a Public Notice (No. 438) giving further details of the scheme, including guidance on the vessels and other floating structures eligible for relief, the value on which relief is payable and the method of applying for relief. The notice will be distributed as soon as it is available.

The notice also points out that export rebate cannot be claimed by anyone other than the shipbuilder on a ship eligible for shipbuilders' relief, except in respect of ships, etc. which are already the subject of contracts. Persons other than shipbuilders who intend to claim export rebate under these arrangements on ships, etc. delivered by a shipbuilder on or after September 12, 1966, should therefore inquire immediately of their local Officer of Customs and Excise for details of the procedure to be followed. Immediate action is advisable as claims for Export Rebate cannot be considered under these arrangements unless notification is given to the Customs by October 12, 1966.

Note:

The scheme stems from one of the recommendations in the Report of the Shipbuilding Inquiry Committee (the Geddes Committee) which, as the President of the Board of Trade announced, has been accepted by the Government as a basis for considering the future of the shipbuilding industry. The scheme implements the recommendation that ships sold to British owners should attract a rebate of indirect taxation in a manner comparable to that at present applicable to ships sold to overseas owners under the existing export rebate scheme.

(*Brief details of these Orders were given in last week's issue, page* 467.)

Boat builders off to USA

FOURTEEN MEMBERS of the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation are to go on a Board of Trade-backed export mission to the United States in October. The party will be led by Mr. Mike S. Gibb, managing director of a yachting equipment and fittings manufacturing company at Southampton. Last year the SBBNF mounted a similar expedition to the United States, mainly for market research: this time the party is determined to strengthen its foothold in the expanding market of North America.

Organizer of the mission is Mr. Alan Jones, of National Boat Shows Limited, the body that organizes the International Boat Show at Earls Court, London, on behalf of the SBBNE. The party will leave London on October 3 and the itinerary has been arranged so that members will have time for individual sales expeditions to United States cities not on the schedule. The party is expected to return to London on October 21.

British Association's annual meeting

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held this year at Nottingham from August 31 to September 7. There will be three sessions of open discussion of topics which are not only of public concern but are necessarily influenced by a variety of scientific, technological, economic and social factors. The sessions will be on *the problems of supersonic transport, the conservation and use of water resources in the United Kingdom, and the Development and use of drugs.*

The annual report of the British Association has been published and is available from the Association's offices at 3 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Scottish marketing conference

THE FIRST SCOTTISH Marketing Conference presented by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) in association with the National Marketing Council, will be held at the George Hotel, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, September 6.

This conference will give businessmen from all over Scotland an opportunity to hear papers by the country's leading experts on marketing subjects. The chairman will be Mr. A. C. H. Cairns, industrial advisor at the Department of Economic Affairs.

The subjects and speakers are: 'Marketing Research,' by V. C. Nolan, projects director of science in General Management Ltd.; 'Product Policy,' by R. Brereton Smith, of PA Management Consultants Ltd.; 'Gearing Sales and Production,' by C. Brooks, director and general manager of Ofrex Ltd.; 'Sales Promotion,' by Mervyn Francis, deputy managing director of Foote, Cone and Belding Ltd.; 'Top Management and Marketing,' by Neil Falkner, managing director of Cheesebrough-Ponds Ltd.

Cumbernauld factory for Croydon firm

CELLOGLAS LIMITED of Croydon, specialists in film lamination for the printing and packaging industries, are to build an 8,500 sq. ft. factory in Cumbernauld New Town, near Glasgow.

Building work is to begin immediately on the new factory, which will employ about 30 men and women in the Greenyards area of the town. The factory will be capable of expansion by another 4,250 sq. ft. if required.

Honeywell Controls' expansion in Scotland

AN EXPANSION programme starting with the acquisition of two new factory sites and the construction of a new 140,000 sq. ft. extension to its present plants was announced by Honeywell Controls Ltd. on August 17.

The sites are on the Bellshill industrial estate where two new factory buildings covering 40,000 and 12,500 sq. ft. respectively are being built by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland with a completion date in October 1966. The extension is to the company's factory at Newhouse, three and a half miles away, and is, like the new buildings, being built by the IEMCS.

The company's investment in the new plants is put at between £450,000 and £500,000 and the expansion is said to be only part of a long-term expansion programme that is expected to result in increasing emphasis on new British-designed products.

New factory for Carlisle

PIRELLI LIMITED are negotiating with the Carlisle City Council for the acquisition of about 70 acres of land east of Dalston Road, Carlisle, and north of Cummersdale Village. The company have submitted plans to the council for outline planning permission to build a factory on the site.

An Industrial Development Certificate has been granted for this scheme. The proposed factory would produce Pirelli's conventional lines of manufacture including tyres, footwear and general rubber products.

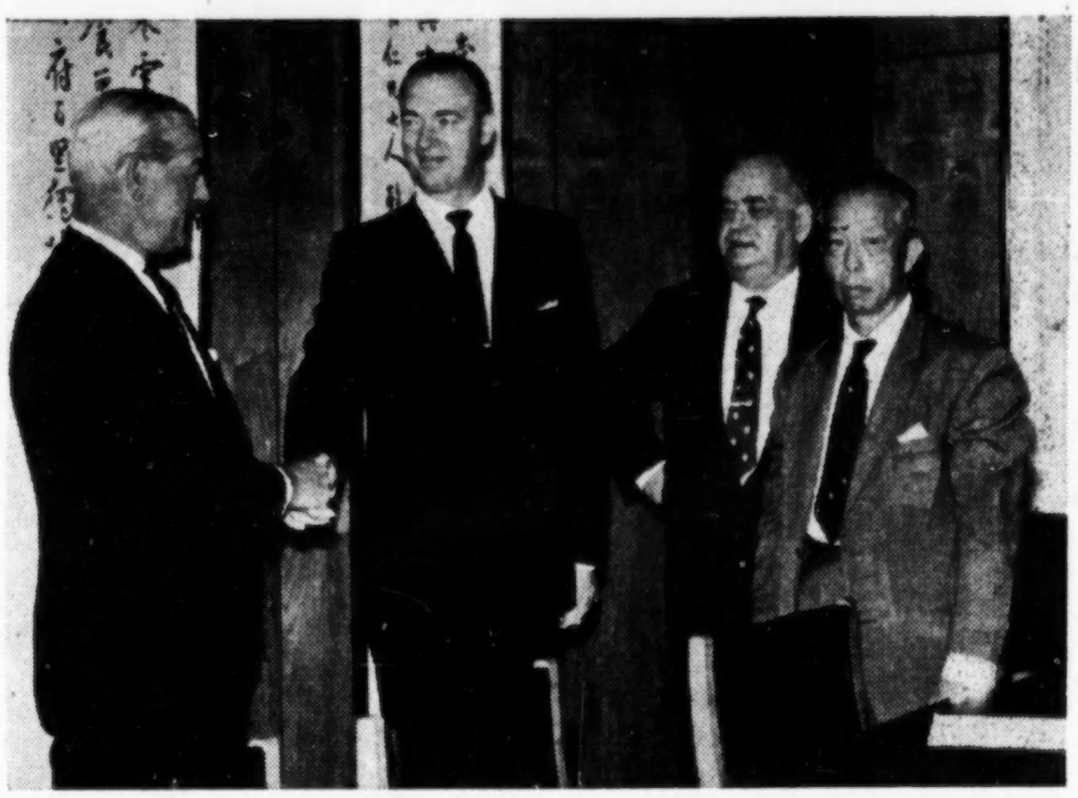
Food Standards Committee's report on claims and misleading descriptions

THE REPORT of the Food Standards Committee on claims and misleading descriptions was issued on August 17. This is the second and final report resulting from the Committee's consideration of food labelling. The first report was issued in September 1964.

The report recommends that the present controls on the various types of claims made for food should be extended, that the use of certain words should be restricted, and that regulations should be made on the use of pictures in labels and advertisements relating to food.

Publication of the report does not commit Ministers, and before deciding on action they will give full consideration to any representations made by interests concerned. Such representations, from any part of the United Kingdom, should be addressed to the Secretary, Food Standards Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1, to arrive not later than December 19, 1966.

Copies of the report may be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, or through booksellers, price 4s. (by post 4s. 5d.).



The managers of Humphreys & Glasgow's overseas subsidiaries arrived recently in London to review with the parent company the further co-ordination of the Group activities in the international chemical, petroleum and gas contracting fields. Picture shows Mr. A. S. Humphrys, manager of the Australian subsidiary, photographed en route to England, and after the signing of the contract with the Hong Kong and China Gas Co. Ltd., for the supply of an oil gasification plant. Mr. Humphrys (centre) is seen being congratulated by Mr. Searcy, Senior Australian High Commissioner in Hong Kong. Also in the photograph are seen, from left to right, Mr. Watson, acting manager; and Mr. Lee, chairman of the Hong Kong and China Gas Co. Ltd.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

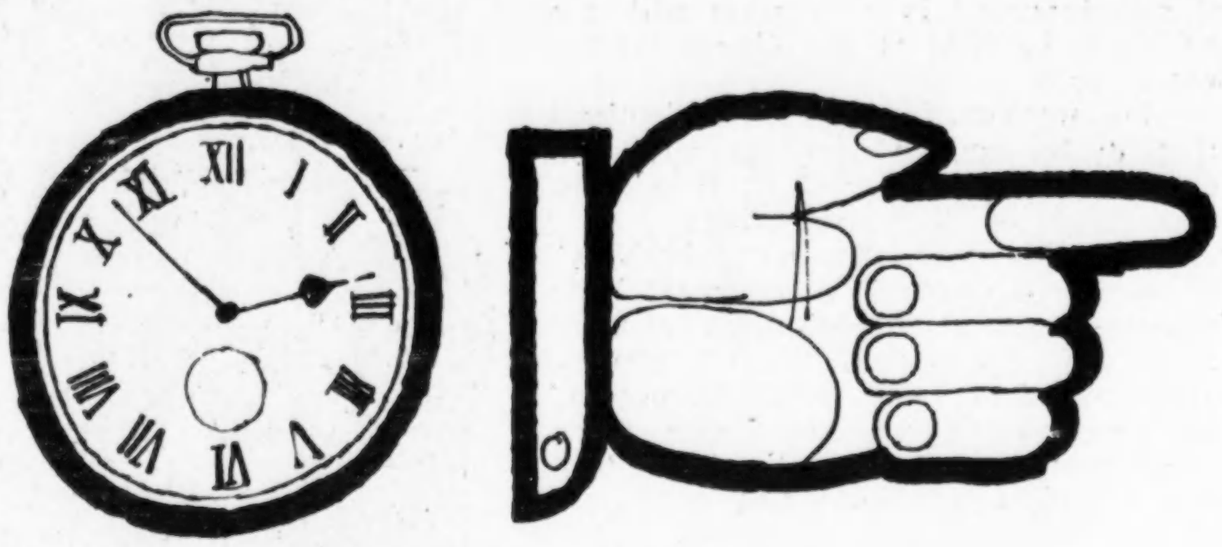
UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed on the dates specified.

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	July 22, 1966	
934,946	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission	Nuclear physics apparatus for generating magnetic fields.
957,496	S.A. Eternit	Maturing of pipes.
981,352	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission	Casting slips for fabrication of refractory metal ware.
990,275	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Hardening of proteinaceous materials.
1,007,666	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Process, etc., for packaging film strips.
	July 29, 1966	
804,515	Ethyl Corporation	Chloroalkene manufacture.
813,004	Chamier, Sir John Adrian	Collapsible octahedral radar reflectors.
850,944	Taylor, Cecil Henry	Gas purifiers.
866,099	Bertin & Cie.	Reaction operating lift producing devices for aircraft.
869,065	Sebac Nouvelle S.A.	Aircraft wings.
911,953	Ethyl Corporation	Metal carbonyls.
949,310	Ethyl Corporation	Boron hydrides.
985,773	The Upjohn Co.	Coated medicinals.
1,007,125	The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Machines for progressively operating on workpieces.
1,014,774	Societe Bertin & Cie.	Fluid flow control valve-units.
1,016,561	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Photographic colour printing method, etc.
	August 4, 1966	
846,014	Societe Industrielle Generale de Mecanique Appliquee S.I.G.M.A.	Centrifugal governors.
908,817	Copagnie Generale de Gaz Liquefies Cogegal	Gas coupling plug cock.
915,640	County Commercial Cars Ltd.	Mechanism for shifting earth or loose material.
921,895	Cornell, Harry	Pumps of the intermeshing screw type
1,013,883	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Apparatus for use in diffusion transfer copying.
1,015,591	The Board of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya	Reduction of bacterial infection in latex.
1,015,603	The Board of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya	Reinforcement of rubber.

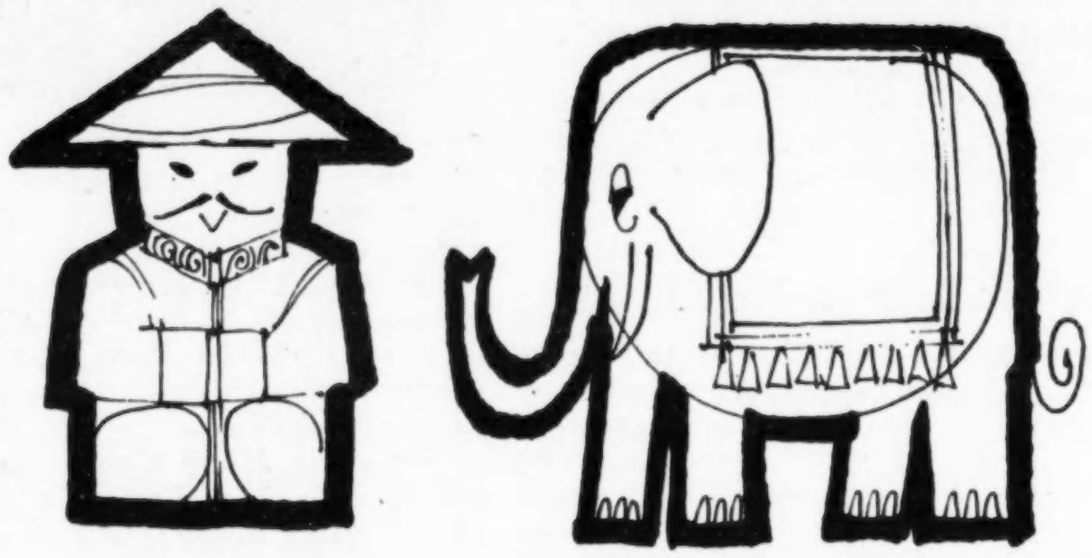
Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller.

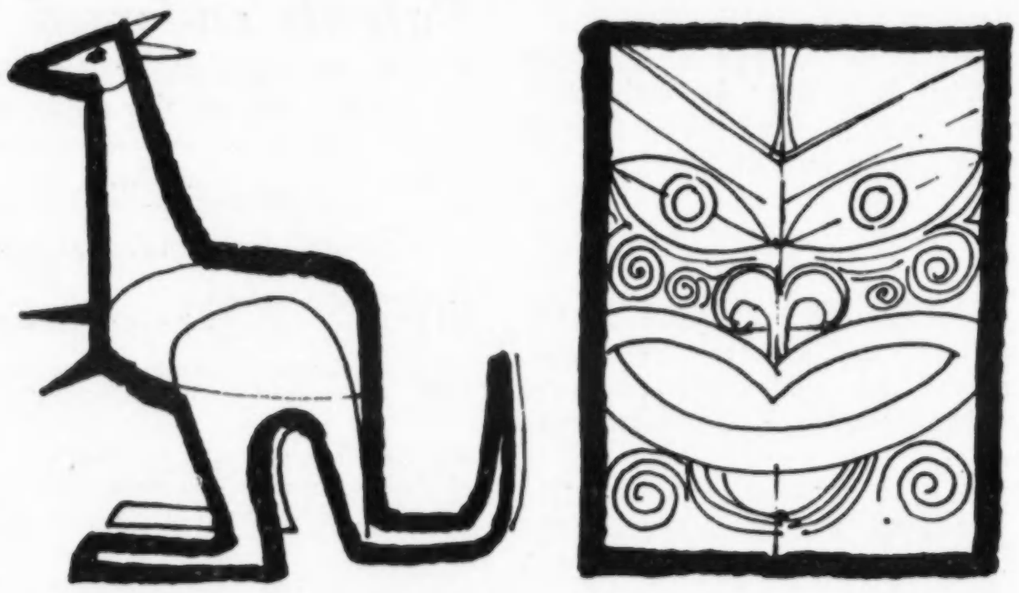
The Patent Office.



TIME SAVING DIRECT FLIGHTS



TO THE ORIENT AND ASIA,



AUSTRALIA AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC

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Visits by British overseas commercial representatives

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during the next three months:

IRAN (Tehran)	**S. M. Black**	**First Secretary (Commercial)**	**October/November**	**In present post since 1964.**
KENYA (Nairobi)	**A. White**	**Second Secretary (Commercial)**	**October**	**In present post since 1965.**
NETHERLANDS (The Hague)	**G. A. Fletcher**	**First Secretary (Commercial)**	**November**	**In present post since 1964.**
PERSIAN GULF (Bahrain)	**J. H. Turner**	**Second Secretary (Commercial)**	**October**	**In present post since 1965.**
TRINIDAD (Port of Spain)	**J. H. Walsh**	**First Secretary (Commercial)**	**October/November**	**In present post since 1963.**
VENEZUELA (Caracas)	**R. Farrar**	**First Secretary (Commercial)**	**October**	**In present post since 1964.**

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade Eastern Region, and London and South-eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. (The Board's Regional Offices together with the areas covered, and the appropriate Office for Northern Ireland, were listed at page viii of *Board of Trade Journal* of June 24, 1966.) Those firms and organizations other than in the Eastern Region and the London and South-eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London, should write to Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade, or, in Northern Ireland, The Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

TRADING WITH WEST GERMANY

BEGINNING NEXT WEEK and throughout September the *Board of Trade Journal* will publish articles on aspects of United Kingdom trade with West Germany. During October a team of commercial officers from West German posts will discuss the possibilities of increasing exports to this important market with individual firms in the United Kingdom.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE FOLLOWING Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

General Notice No.

49 Temporary importations: International Co-operation.
77E Purchase Tax – Exports.
106 Temporary Exportation of Commercial Samples.
113 Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
118 Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs Duty and/or Purchase Tax.
206 Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207 Reimported goods: relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210 Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215 Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
299 ATA Carnets for temporarily imported goods.
427 Declaration of value on Customs export documents.
SN6 Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing).
Exchange Control Notice to Exporters.
Revised Supplementary Notice to Exporters. Rhodesia. (Issued by HM Treasury – also obtainable from any bank.)

Drawback

7 Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
131 Sugar Act, 1956. Sugar Surcharge Repayments and Distribution Repayments in respect of British Manufactured Composite Goods. Procedure to be followed on a change in rate of Surcharge or Distribution Payment.
171 Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
172 Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
218 Drawback on certain imported goods exported without change of state.
219 Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty had been paid.
224 The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
251 Remission or repayment of the Temporary Charge on Imports.
278 Drawback on tea, sugar, invert sugar, liquid glucose, cocoa, cocoa butter, coffee and composite goods, chargeable with duty under the Import Duties Act, 1958.
291 Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372 Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
430 Table of Rates of Sugar Surcharge, Distribution Payments and Corresponding Repayments.
430A Supplementary Table of Rates of Sugar Surcharge, Distribution Payments and Corresponding Repayments.
432 Sugar Act, 1956. Surcharge, Distribution Payments and Corresponding Repayments.

Export Rebates

435 Schedule of Rates.
436 General outline of scheme and procedure for claiming.
437 Ships and Aircraft.

BUILDING MATERIALS

As regular Exporters of Oils, Paints, Turpentines and Anti-Corrosives, we are frequently asked for Building Materials. We sell (manufacture) to and are shortly visiting Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Arabian Gulf, Saudi Arabia and Africa.

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5 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool 2.

Phone: 051 *CEN* 6517.

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11

Blyth Shipyard

Asked whether he would take steps to maintain the Blyth Shipyard similar to those taken to protect the productive capacity of Fairfields in Scotland, the President said that the position of these two shipyards was very different and he did not consider that Government intervention would be justified in this case.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12

Scillonia Airways

Asked when he gave a licence to Scillonia Airways to fly aircraft for hire or reward from Trevellas Airfield, Perranporth; and if he was satisfied that flights could be carried out without endangering the general public or passengers in the aircraft, Mr. George Darling said that this company had since July 14, 1966, held an Air Operator's Certificate for flights with Rapide aircraft within the United Kingdom, this being a certificate of their competence to secure that such flights are operated safely.

The company were recently informed that Trevellas Airfield was not licensed in respect of certain flights reported to have been made. It was understood that these flights have now ceased.

Industrial development certificates

Asked whether he would authorize the grant of industrial development certificates in Fleetwood, Thornton Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde pending their application for consideration as development areas Mr. George Darling said that he was prepared to consider sympathetically applications for industrial development certificates for projects suited to the resources of the Fylde area.

Regulations for hire of pleasure craft

The President was asked whether, in view of the two recent boating accidents which resulted in some 46 deaths, the loss of about 150 lives in each year whilst boating in United Kingdom waters and the rescue of 1,000 persons each year, he would introduce new, or tighten existing, regulations which can be applied to pleasure craft for hire. He replied that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts and Board of Trade regulations applied to ships carrying more than 12 passengers and he had taken steps recently to ensure that they were fully known and understood. Vessels plying for hire but not carrying more than 12 passengers could be and generally were controlled by local authorities, harbour authorities and others under their own powers. A working group comprising representatives of departments and organizations concerned was considering what safety appliances pleasure yachts and similar small craft to which the Board's regulations did not at present apply should be required or recommended to carry.

Water Safety Committee

Asked, in view of the fact that there was no professional body devoted full-time to saving civilian life at sea, and that the National Water Safety Committee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents had made arrangements to confer with Government departments and local authority associations with a view to defining responsibilities and to recommend a suitable organization at appropriate levels for the co-ordination of water safety and rescue services, if he would support this action, in view of the necessity of a reduction in the accidental drowning rate, the President said: 'I am aware of the work which is being done by the National Water Safety Committee and I am always ready to consider any suggestions the Society may care to send me.'

Company registration

Asked whether he was aware that in registering a company the country in which the registered office is situated may be named as Great Britain or England but not Wales; and if he would take steps to remedy this situation. The President replied that there was no objection to the memorandum of association of a company stating that the registered office of the company was to be situated in 'Wales' or in 'England or Wales', if that was the case. It would not be sufficient, because of differences between Scottish and English law, to state that the registered office is to be situated in Great Britain.

Shipbuilding Industry Board

The President was asked whether he would bring to the attention of the chairman-designate of the Shipbuilding Industry Board the record of Vospers Limited, Portsmouth, in terms of exports, productivity and labour relations and the value for the constructing of naval ships of the nearby Royal Navy facilities. Mr. George Darling replied that the President would make available to the Shipbuilding Industry Board any information they reasonably required for their work on the reorganization of the shipbuilding industry.

Industrial development certificates

Asked if he would state the number and area of industrial development certificates issued in the years ended March 31, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966, and in the second quarter of 1966, and the number of jobs estimated to be provided in each of these years, in each region of Great Britain and in the development districts in each region, respectively, the President gave a full reply, details of which appear in columns 453, 454, 455 and 456 of *Hansard*, August 12.

Steel nationalization

The Minister of Power was asked if he would make a statement on progress towards the nationalization of the steel industry.

Mr. Richard Marsh, in a written reply, stated that it was intended to start the committee stage of the Iron and Steel Bill soon after the House returned from the recess. Before then he intended to set up the Organizing Committee which would prepare for the establishment of the National Steel Corporation and begin work on the review of the organization of the industry, on which it would be the Corporation's duty to make a report to him.

Civil flying tests

In the House of Lords, Lord Rhodes, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, was asked whether Civil Aviation Flying Unit examiners would be instructed to adopt a more flexible attitude when asked to carry out flying tests after 5.00 p.m. or at weekends, and thus help to relieve the acute shortage of qualified pilots, and whether chief flying instructors of approved flying schools would be authorized to carry out general flying tests for the issue of commercial pilots' licences, thus relieving the pressure on the Civil Aviation Flying Unit examiners.

Lord Rhodes replied that the answer to the first part of the question was, No. The attitude of the flight examiners was not inflexible, and in fact they did frequently work after 5 p.m. The unit itself suffered from the shortage of pilots. The staff were being used to the best advantage on the many tasks they had to perform. The waiting time for flight tests had been reduced from about three weeks to about seven to ten days in average conditions. Changes had been made in the test booking arrangements in order to make them more flexible, and further changes which would provide for provisional bookings would improve the situation still further. These should enable the candidate to arrange his test well in advance and as soon as possible after completing his training.

'The answer to the second part of the question is also, No,' Lord Rhodes continued. 'Although tests for the renewal of licences and ratings have already been delegated to authorized examiners, it is essential that the initial test for professional pilots' licences should be conducted by the Board's flight examiners in order to ensure adherence to uniform standards; and I think everybody would agree with that. The Civil Aviation Department is, however, considering whether it is possible to ease the present problem by combining the general flying test with the flying test for the instrument rating. This method is about to be tried out and, if satisfactory, will be made general.'

Licensing of airline co-pilots

A question was asked in the House of Lords as to whether it was intended to require co-pilots of aircraft above 12,5000lb. and less than 45,000lb. all-up weight to hold airline transport pilots' licences, as opposed to commercial pilots' licences called for under existing regulations.

In reply, Lord Rhodes said: 'In answer to the first question, the Civil Aviation Department of the Board of Trade has recently requested the views of airline operators and others on the question of raising the qualifications of co-pilots of large public transport aircraft. The significance of the proposed changes is, first, that for any public transport aircraft above 5,000lb. all-up weight the co-pilot must have the same aircraft type rating on his licence in respect of the type of aircraft concerned as the captain. Secondly, for public transport aircraft over 45,000lb. all-up weight the co-pilot must possess a senior commercial pilot's licence or an airline transport pilot's licence. The comments of the bodies consulted will naturally be taken into account before any changes are made in the statutory requirements.'

New Books

Early this year the British Plastics Federation and the British National Export Council sponsored trade missions to five separate countries. Now published are **Report of the Plastics Industry Trade Mission to Russia, Report of the Plastics Industry Trade Mission to Poland, Report of the Plastics Industry Trade Mission to Czechoslovakia, Report of the Plastics Industry Trade Mission to New Zealand,** and **Report of the Plastics Industry Trade Mission to Australia.** (28, 19, 26, 28 and 52 pages respectively. Available, price 21s. each or £5 5s. the set, from the British Plastics Federation, 47-48 Piccadilly, London, W.1.) The main objectives of the mission to Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia were to establish contact with industrial ministries, state trading organizations and, on an industrial level, with the managements of state enterprises, technicians and technologists; to establish lines of communication between the plastics industries of these countries and the British plastics industry; and to assess the likely market potential for United Kingdom products. The reports contain the results and findings of the mission, and appendices include general information on foreign trade, patents, licensing, trade agreements, lists of requirements, lists of trade organizations and other useful addresses. The mission considers that the Russian market has enormous potential and hopes that the information contained in its report will encourage firms in the British plastics industry to increase their trade with the USSR. They report that there is considerable opportunity for United Kingdom manufacturers of both general and highly specialized plastic materials and of processing machinery to make substantial sales in Poland. Czechoslovakia has adapted the state trading methods of other Eastern European countries to create a considerably more liberal form of trading and encourages closer direct contacts with suppliers. The removal of some quota restrictions should allow for an excellent opportunity to increase purchases from Britain, and the plans for large-scale increases in chemical and plastics production will, it is hoped, encourage Czechoslovakian industry to invest in British plant. The objects of the mission to Australia and New Zealand were to sell products, know-how and licences, to determine the future pattern of trade with the United Kingdom, and to examine obstacles to trade and other difficulties. The mission found that the potential for plastics in New Zealand is great but that this market should be considered only on a long-term basis because of the import licensing position. While the total value of the British plastics industry's exports to Australia has continued to rise, our share of the market has fallen, but the mission see no fundamental reason why the United Kingdom should no re-assume the position it once held in this market. This report, therefore, includes practical guidance to exporters based on the experience and findings of the members of the mission as well as facts about the Australian market, legislation affecting imports into that country, and other useful information.

Report of Trade Mission to Denmark, Sweden, Finland and the USSR (8 pages. 5s. post free from the British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group, 32 Savile Row, London W.1.) In July 1965 the management committee of the British Hosiery and Knitwear Group decided to organize selling missions abroad for the benefit of their members. This report is an account of a visit in February 1966 by a team made up of the representatives of 10 firms. It describes the careful organization and pre-planning which help to make such missions successful. Not only can they show immediate results in increased exports – this mission succeeded in obtaining orders amounting to £64,000 in Scandinavia and over £30,000 in the USSR – but by taking advantage of the opportunities to make good trade contacts and to study on the spot the particular requirements of the countries visited, there is every possibility that they will lead to more export sales in the future.

The Human Effects of Mergers: the Impact on the Shopfloor, by Dennis Brooks and Randall Smith (169 pages. Acton Society Trust, 18 Victoria Park Square, London E.2. 10s. 6d., by post 11s.). As the third in its studies of mergers, the Acton Society Trust has published this survey of how hourly paid workers in manufacturing industry have been affected by the acquisition of their employer by another company. Particular aspects covered in detail include the ways by which employees first learnt of the acquisition, and their immediate reactions; channels of communications used by management and assurances given, with an assessment of their effectiveness; changes in wages, conditions, work, the working environment, industrial relations and employment following an acquisition. The study is reported in three parts. A brief statement of the aims and methods of research is followed by detailed reports on eight case studies, involving companies of varying size in a number of industries. Finally, conclusions are drawn from the evidence obtained, and the implications of mergers for workers, management, trade unions and the larger society are discussed. The previous studies in this series – *Mergers, Past and Present* (a history of mergers in Britain and the United States), and *The Human Effects of Mergers: the Impact on Managers* – are also available from the Acton Society Trust, price 9s. 6d. each, including postage.

The Economic Development of Morocco. (356 pages. Published for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland, United States 68s.) This study is based on the report of an economic survey mission to Morocco which was organised by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at the request of the Moroccan government. The mission's assignment was to assess the development potential of the Moroccan economy and to consider and recommend economic policies, institutional arrangements, and an investment programme designed to accelerate economic growth. The eleven members of the mission travelled extensively throughout the country, visiting projects everywhere and holding discussions with representatives of autonomous agencies, banking interests, industrialists, chambers of commerce, trade unions, various political parties, and the government itself. Following a statement of the tasks and problems in the development of Morocco, the country and people as well as the structure and trends of the economy are described. An overall development programme is formulated and discussed. Subsequent chapters are devoted to economic policies, to administration, to the question of population control, to the major sectors of the economy, to the economic infrastructure, to education and training, and to health, housing and sanitation. The emphasis throughout the study is on what is possible and realistic within the framework of the potential of the Moroccan economy and worldwide economic developments likely to affect Morocco.

Expansion of Warrington: Consultants' Proposals for Designation. A report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by the Austin-Smith/Salmon/Lord Partnership. (64 pages. 12s. 6d., by post 13s. 4d., from HMSO and Government bookshops). The consultants were asked to recommend a designated area for the expansion of Warrington under the New Towns Act. They conclude that a limited expansion is feasible so that more than 200,000 people could be accommodated there by 1991 compared with the present 120,000. Their studies have covered first the physical limitations of the area, and then the expansion potential, land and locational requirements and an urban structure for this expansion. They support their findings with 12 maps and a number of tables. This is the first stage of the study; the second, proposing a master plan for the development of the area, is expected to follow towards the end of 1967.

Eurolec Key List of Export Sales Executives and European Representatives of British Electronics and Instruments Companies. 1966/67 edition. (161 pages. David Rayner Associates, 18 Pentonville Road, London, N.1. 168s.). The primary purpose of this rather expensive paper backed directory is to show by whom, and through whom, the British electronics and instruments industry is currently marketing its products in Europe. Accordingly, the prime user is likely to be the European buyer of such products. Secondary uses claimed by the publisher are (a) it should help British firms who are looking for European agents, as the European firms listed as agents here are, by implication, already familiar with British firms and practices, and (b) European firms requiring agencies will, by checking the list, be able to find in what countries particular British firms are inactive. The directory is in two parts. The first is alphabetical by company, indicating the name of the parent company, address, telephone number (surprisingly telex numbers are omitted), products or services, name of executive in charge of export sales, followed by a list of marketing outlets and addresses, their relationship to the firm and the products handled. The second section is arranged by country, and shows for each British firm its agent. The price of this edition of the directory includes the supply of a supplement that is to be issued in about six months' time.

The Sale of Goods, by P. S. Atiyah. (3rd edition. 284 pages. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd., 30s.. This new edition has been rewritten to take into account the new legislation and cases. Particular attention is paid to the recent developments in hire-purchase law.

Music Trade Directory and Guide 1966/67. When we noticed this publication on July 15, we mistakenly gave the address of the publishers as Tofts & Woolf (Publishers) Ltd., 614 Lansdowne Road, Woodford, London, E.18; the correct address is 64a Lansdowne Road.

Other publications

ANGLO-DUTCH TRADE COUNCIL YEARBOOK 1966-1967. 154 pages. Anglo-Dutch Trade Council, 45 Raamweg, The Hague.

NORWAY. June 1966. *Economic surveys by the OECD.* 47 pages. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 5s., by post 5s. 5d., from HMSO and Government bookshops.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 8 & 9	**Machine tools, clothing and textiles, miscellaneous stores.**	**Western Command Ordnance Depot, Hereford**	**Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. Hereford 4366).**

Machine tools: Wolf ⅜ in. and heavy duty valve refacers 220/250v; Black & Decker 7 in. and 9 in. 'Ripsnorter' portable saws; Meddings 'Pacera' pillar drill; Blackburn & Crawshay 48 in. metal folding machine; grinding and polishing machines.

Clothing and textiles: Khaki and other greatcoats; duffle coats; battle dress and denim blouses and trousers; ankle boots and shoes; leather jerkins; 200 carpets various; mats; 6,500 coloured and white blankets; mattresses; curtains; groundsheets; tarpaulin sheets; webbing packs and pouches; scrap canvas, webbing, rags and woollens.

Miscellaneous stores: 5 Brockhouse Mk. 4 30 cwt. two-wheeled trailer chassis; 10 servicing trolleys; various trucks; 10 two-wheeled box trailers, hand jib cranes; 62 Onan and Coventry Climax generators; Lister and Ford petrol engines; roller conveyors; lifting trucks and jacks; used tyres; batteries; Meadows marine engines; metal and wooden pallets; tent inners; poles and lines; cordage and rope; 5,000 3 ft. metal spikes; motor vehicle and aircraft spares; aircraft coolers; wireless and electronic spares; SP600 Hammerlund radio receivers; engine cases; miscellaneous tools; paint; musical instruments; 1,550 Suffolk chairs; 750 stacking chairs; dining, office, folding and other tables; miscellaneous furniture and a large collection of general stores.

Sept. 14 .	**Vehicles, clothing and textiles, miscellaneous stores.**	**Various Depots in Northern Ireland.** (*Sale at the Auctioneer's Belfast premises*).	**Osborne, King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast, 1. (Tel. Belfast 20233).**

Vehicles: Austin 'A135' limousine; Humber 'Hawk', Vanguard 'Ensign' and Ford 'Zephyr' saloons; Austin 'Champs'; Morris 1-ton trucks; Rover Mk. 8 trucks; Ford 3-ton cargo trucks; Bedford and Commer 3-ton trucks; Ford machine shop 3-ton truck; Fordson 'Major' mechanical shovel; AEC 'Matador' tractors; Browning lorry mounted 11-ton mobile crane; Bedford teleprinter office truck; BSA 500 cc. motor cycles.

Clothing and textiles: Greatcoats; jersey pullovers; shorts; khaki drill trousers; bush jackets; battle dress blouses and trousers; ankle boots; shoes; carpets; rugs; curtains; blankets; haversacks; packs; webbing, etc.; scrap canvas, jute, rubber; 14 tons mixed rags.

Miscellaneous: Land Rover, Daimler and Bedford petrol engines; motor transport spares; scrap batteries; 2,000 jerrycans; cooking ranges; wireless sets and equipment; tool kits; welding plants; drilling machines; cutting and welding plants; smiths' hearth forge; electrical equipment; furniture, including chairs; tables; dressing chests; wardrobes, etc.; kitchenware; scrap aluminium brass and a large assortment of general stores.

Sept. 22 .	**Aircraft equipment and spares, miscellaneous stores.**	**No. 35 Maintenance Unit, R.A.F., Heywood, Lancs.**	**Brady & Son (Dept. L), 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).**

Aircraft equipment and spares: Air cooling and pressure cabin trolleys; Simstart accumulator trolleys; aircraft ground heating trolleys; engine trolleys; hydraulic servicing trolleys; aircraft engine cradles and inspection platforms; radar servicing trolleys; aircraft mechanical handlers; low loading and oxygen supply trolleys.

Miscellaneous stores: Compressor spares; miscellaneous laboratory equipment; WRAF clothing; miscellaneous curtains; washing plant assemblies; portable hydraulic 8-ton jack; miscellaneous wooden tables, trestles, benches and cupboards; office tables and chairs; wire rope; roller conveyor stands; heavy duty and other hosing; portable spraying plants; salvage canvas covers; lifting jacks; workshop equipment; fitters' metal benches; weighing machines; heavy duty cable; clothing and footwear; electric hotplates; Klee Klamp and other pallets; 360 galls. Methonal AL9; and a large assortment of general stores.

Sept. 27 .	**Miscellaneous stores, including:**	**Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Nr. Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.**	**Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 54272).**

Machine tools; outboard motors; traverse and elevating motors; radar and electronic equipment; electric motors; clothing and textiles; and a large assortment of general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal orders only).

1966	Description	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 6 .	Electrical switchgear, electric motors, teak sectional flooring, trunking, quantity of rolled steel joists, quantity of 1 in. by ⅛ in. copper earthing tape, approximately 35,000 yds. of electric cable in sizes from ·0225/2 core to ·1/4 core both HV and MV, together with control cable to some of the above showing up to 14 pairs, all as now at and laid at Langtoft (Lincolnshire) R.A.F. Station for removal off site.	Technical Site, Langtoft, R.A.F. Station .	Fox & Vergette, Priestgate, Peterborough. (Tel. Peterborough 4261).

By Order of the Secretary of State for Defence

Three steel-framed hangars each approximately 17,000 square feet and ancillary buildings situated at Royal Air Force Station, Hendon, N.W.9, to be sold by public auction by Johnston Evans & Co. on site on Tuesday, September 6, 1966, at 11 a.m.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from our auctioneers; Johnston Evans & Co., 5 Watford Way, Hendon Central, N.W.4. Tel. Hendon 8131; 17 George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Tel. Hyde Park 9561.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1966	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 6 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworths, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718 and 1828).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable from the auctioneers. View days: day preceding the sale and morning of the sale.

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

IMPORTANT PLANT & VEHICLE SALE—CRANFIELD AIRFIELD, BEDFORD

WALKER, WALTON & HANSON

will sell by AUCTION on

WEDNESDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1966

A large quantity of

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND QUARRY MINING PLANT, SPARES, TYRES, VEHICLES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, etc.,

including

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also

COMPRESSORS, GENERATORS, ENGINES, ROAD BREAKERS AND RAMMERS, HOISTS, TYRES AND WHEELS, GARAGE EQUIPMENT, JACKS, MACHINE AND HAND TOOLS, TAPS AND DIES, A.E.C. CRANKSHAFTS, OUTBOARD MOTORS, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT,

and

TRACTORS, LOW LOADING TRAILERS, BURLINGHAM 41-SEATER COACH, HYDRAULIC TIPPERS, ETC.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10.30 a.m.

For Viewing Dates and Times see Catalogue

Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneer's Offices:
WALKER, WALTON & HANSON, DEPT, C5,
BYARD LANE, BRIDLESMITH GATE, NOTTINGHAM.
Telephone: Nottingham 54272 (10 lines).

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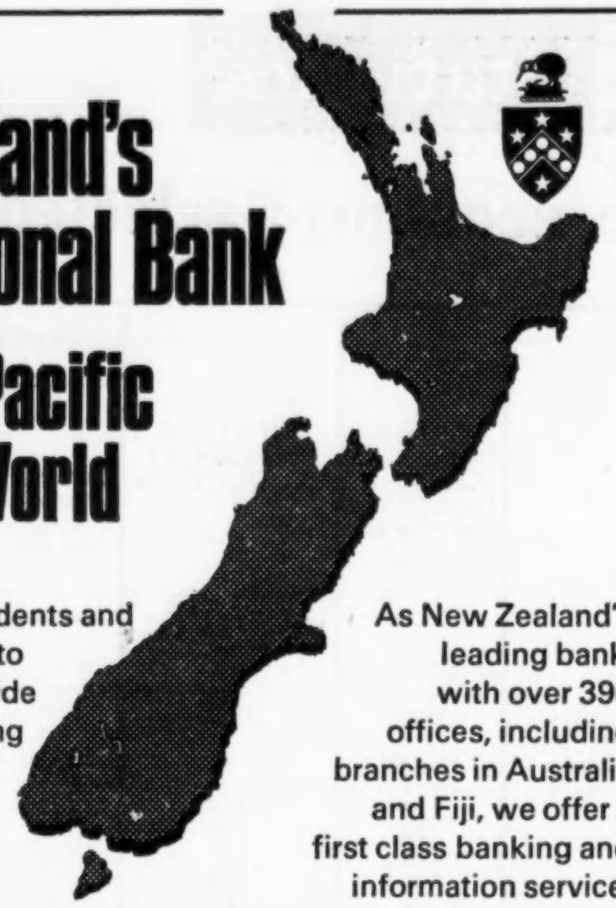

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GOVERNMENT SALES, *continued*

1966	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneer
Sept. 27 and following days	A large holding of unused steel frame Portal, corrugated aluminium buildings, Nissen huts and sectional timber buildings, generator and alternator sets, switchgear, servicing equipment, water supply drainage equipment, towed cranes, steel masts, timber towers, various items of canteen equipment and other miscellaneous stores.	Ministry of Public Building and Works Storage Depot, Culham, Nr. Abingdon, Berks.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell, 10 Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861.)

View days: September 19-23 and 26.
Catalogues obtainable from the auctioneer, price 1s. 0d.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components: Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings	Total	Selected components: Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £m.	20,085	—	16,100	15,373	15,373	9,140	3,478	922	688	591	1,205	series shown in £ million			
1961	113	114	121	116	111	100	130	130	138	138	123	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	142	125	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	132	108	144	145	132	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	125	128	144	139	123	106	155	121	170	184	151	+513	+332	+72	+47
1965	128	132	152	147	125	108	160	132	168	189	157	+311	+199	+19	+57
1964 4th quarter	126	130	147	143	125	107	160	128	177	189	156	+108	+ 50	+30	+15
1965 1st quarter	128	132	150	146	127	108	162	138	168	191	158	+ 61	+ 49	—10	+12
2nd quarter	127	131	151	145	123	107	159	127	172	184	159	+ 95	+ 83	— 5	+ 7
3rd quarter	127	132	153	148	124	108	158	131	160	189	155	+117	+ 71	+21	+20
4th quarter	129	133	155	151	126	109	161	130	170	193	157	+ 38	— 4	+13	+18
1966 1st quarter	130	134	162	155	130	110	162	137	165	183	165	+ 82	+ 58	N/C	+17
2nd quarter		132*				110									
1966 January		134				110									
February		133				109									
March		135				110									
April		134*				110									
May		133*				111									
June		131*				109									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices: Index†	Index of retail prices: % change on year earlier	Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry: Basic materials and fuel used†	Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry: Manufactured products: home sales†	Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Mid-month or monthly average (seasonally adjusted)	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Mid-month or monthly average†	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Change from previous period†	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Normal seasonal change	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	at 1958 prices												at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands					1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—						3,836	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	+ 1	..		119	117	— 14
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	—64	..		121	120	+ 93
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	— 5	..		130	130	+105
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	+77	..		148	136	—406
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	+44	..		150	145	—136
1964 4th quarter	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	330	228	—14	—34		149	139	—103
1965 1st quarter	167	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	233	+ 5	— 5		143	141	— 18
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	288	+55	+33		152	141	— 70
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	284	— 4	+ 6		153	147	— 56
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	255	—29	—34		153	151	+ 8
1966 1st quarter	164	122*	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	260	+ 5	— 5		159	153	— 39
2nd quarter	161*	127*	137·0	+3·8	116·8*	133·0*	168·1	282	295	+35	+33		155	145	
1966 January	165	122*	134·3	+4·4	113·0	130·9	165·0	285	245	— 1	— 1		158	146	..
February	165	120*	134·4	+4·5	114·1	131·3	165·4	277	260	+15	+ 6		159	159	..
March	164	122*	134·7	+4·3	113·9	131·9	167·2	274	274	+14	+10		158	153	..
April	164*	123*	136·3	+3·6	116·2	132·7	167·8	279	289	+15	+14		157	153	
May	163*	127*	137·2	+3·9	117·1	133·1	167·8	277	296	+ 7	+ 9		163	155	
June	161*	127*	137·6	+3·9	117·0*	133·3*	168·7	290	300	+ 4	+13		146	127	
July			137·0	+3·5	116·6*	133·5*	169·7	305	296	— 4	+ 3		165*	151*	
August								318*	273*	—23*	— 9				

* Provisional. † Not seasonally adjusted.

Index of industrial production for June

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for June 1966, prepared by the Central Statistical Office is 131 (seasonally adjusted). For the three months April to June 1966 it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.9 per cent lower than in the preceding three months, January to March 1966, and for manufacturing industries alone the decrease was 1.2 per cent.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the ouput of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries										
				Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	125	122	125	114	121	86	110	105
1962	115·1	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	120·0	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	151	135	153	128	137	75	126	121
1965	131·9	92	133·8	121	114	133	158	142	160	133	144	74	129	123
Unadjusted:														
1965 1st quarter	136	98	136	117	111	126	162	140	165	136	147	75	133	132
2nd quarter	132	93	135	123	114	139	160	147	162	134	141	74	140	127
3rd quarter	123	81	125	119	113	131	152	137	155	121	134	72	111	109
4th quarter	137	95	139	125	119	138	158	146	160	139	154	75	134	125
1966 1st quarter	137	89	140	120	116	128	167	146	170	142	156	73	139	128
2nd quarter (prov.)	134	90	137	127	117	143	164	152	166	136	147	73	139	120
1966 Apr. (prov.)	132	87	134	122	112	139	161	151	163	132	141	72	138	118
May (prov.)	135	96	139	128	120	143	166	156	167	137	147	72	141	121
June (prov.)	134	87	139	129	119	147	166	150	169	139	152	74	138	120
Seasonally adjusted:														
1965 1st quarter	132	95	133	122	113	137	157	140	160	132	144	74	128	127
2nd quarter	131	91	133	119	112	130	157	146	159	131	141	75	131	124
3rd quarter	132	92	134	122	116	132	159	139	162	131	145	73	124	120
4th quarter	133	89	135	122	115	134	158	145	161	136	148	74	134	122
1966 1st quarter	134	88	137	125	117	139	162	145	165	138	152	72	134	123
2nd quarter (prov.)	132	88	135	122	116	135	162	151	163	133	147	73	131	117
1966 Jan.	134	89	136	126	119	140	161	148	163	137	152	73	130	124
Feb.	133	87	136	123	116	136	160	138	163	136	148	72	134	125
Mar.	135	89	138	126	117	141	166	150	168	139	154	72	137	121
Apr. (prov.)	134	87	136	122	114	137	160	148	161	136	149	72	134	117
May (prov.)	133	88	136	123	117	133	165	155	166	133	147	72	129	117
June (prov.)	131	88	134	122	116	134	160	151	162	131	143	74	129	116
Jan.-Mar. (av.)	134	88	137	125	117	139	162	145	165	138	152	72	134	123
Apr.-June (av.) (prov.)	132	88	135	122	116	135	162	151	163	133	147	73	131	117

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
1965	134	134	133	121	118	103	129	151	158	139	127	142	144	138	145
Unadjusted:															
1965 1st quarter	141	141	141	124	121	108	132	152	158	143	125	146	141	137	172
2nd quarter	138	138	138	119	117	102	126	153	164	137	129	143	144	138	128
3rd quarter	122	122	121	115	111	94	126	146	155	131	126	130	137	138	117
4th quarter	134	134	134	126	124	109	134	151	155	147	129	148	155	139	164
1966 1st quarter	135	134	138	127	123	111	137	152	154	146	119	153	149	133	177
2nd quarter (prov.)	134	134	133	122	121	101	127			141	121	151			136
1966 Apr. (prov.)	135	136	130	121	118	98	129	149	152	144	113	151			156
May (prov.)	137	138	131	123	123	100	127	154	161	143	127	153			133
June (prov.)	130	129	137	120	120	105	124			137	122	149			119
Seasonally adjusted:															
1965 1st quarter	135	135	136	120	117	102	127	153	160	142	134	140	140	138	144
2nd quarter	135	134	135	121	118	102	129	150	159	137	129	141	141	137	141
3rd quarter	134	134	131	122	119	103	129	150	158	137	125	142	144	138	144
4th quarter	131	131	131	122	117	105	133	149	154	141	123	144	151	139	151
1966 1st quarter	129	128	134	123	119	105	132	152	157	146	126	147	154	134	149
2nd quarter (prov.)	130	130	130	124	122	101	130			141	120	149			150
1966 Jan.	129	129	132	121	117	106	131	153	158	145	124	146	152		153
Feb.	131	130	134	122	119	106	130	149	153	143	124	146	155		147
Mar.	128	126	136	125	122	104	134	155	159	148	131	150	154		145
Apr. (prov.)	132	133	130	124	124	104	128	150	154	143	121	151			158
May (prov.)	131	130	132	124	123	100	130	151	156	144	128	146			146
June (prov.)	128	128	128	123	120	100	131			135	112	149			145
Jan.-Mar. (av.)	129	128	134	123	119	105	132	150*	154*	146	126	147			149
Apr.-June (av.) (prov.)	130	130	130	124	122	101	130	152*	156*	141	120	149			150

*Latest available three months (March-May) and previous three months (December-February).

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in June

THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY reports that the latest figures indicate that production in the electrical and mechanical engineering industries is falling from the peak level recorded earlier in the year. Taking account of the first estimates for June, output during the second quarter of the year is provisionally estimated to have been 3 per cent lower than in the first quarter. Making comparisons over longer periods, the level of production of these industries during the first half of 1966 was 3½ per cent higher than the average rate for the whole of 1965 and 5 per cent higher than during the same period of last year.

For the wider group of engineering industries which includes some vehicles in addition to mechanical and electrical engineering the preliminary estimates for June show a continuation of the downward trend of new ordering from the high level recorded during the last quarter of 1965. Making due allowance for seasonal factors, net new export orders in the three months April to June were about one seventh lower than in the first quarter; net new home orders on the same basis were 6 per cent lower. Compared with the first quarter of the year export and home deliveries during the second quarter fell by 4 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. Order books have continued to fall with the low rate of new ordering; home and export orders on hand at the end of June were 2 per cent lower in each case than at the end of March.

Table 1: Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			Exports (4)
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	
	1958 = 100			December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100			1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	102	102	101	81
1959	105	103	110	103	103	103	82
1960	114	112	116	121	121	122	91
1961	121	122	120	124	123	127	100
1962	123	122	126	120	116	129	100
1963	126	122	134	141	139	143	106
1964	137	133	144	164	164	163	105
1965	144	142	148	165	165	167	111
1964 1st quarter	134	130	142	144	144	145	112
2nd quarter	136	131	145	151	152	150	111
3rd quarter	138	134	143	157	157	158	93
4th quarter	141	138	146	164	164	163	105
1965 1st quarter	144	142	146	168	168	168	106
2nd quarter	141	140	143	168	167	169	115
3rd quarter	145	143	147	166	166	166	107
4th quarter	148	143	155	165	165	167	115
1966 1st quarter	152	147	159	165	164	170	120
2nd quarter	147*	..	..	163*	161*	167*	113
1965 July	146	145	147	167	167	168	
August	145	144	147	167	167	167	
September	143	142	147	166	166	166	
October	147	143	154	166	166	168	
November	146	142	153	165	165	167	
December	150	144	159	165	165	167	
1966 January	152	150	157	166	165	169	
February	148	144	156	166	165	170	
March	154	148	166	165	164	170	
April	149*	..	..	165*	163*	170*	
May	147*	..	..	164*	162*	169*	
June	143*	..	..	163*	161*	167*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months shown	147	147	159				
Previous 3 months shown	152	143	155				
Percentage change (5)	—3	+3	+3	—2	—2	—2	

*Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71, 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(5) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

Description of the statistics

The volume indices of production and orders on hand in Table 1 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 2 and 3 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification together with locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review, and the seasonal adjustment factors are reassessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case the figures shown against the months in Table 2 are three month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against May are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for April, May and June.

Table 2: Engineering industries (1) Seasonally adjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	102	92	100	102	93	100	100	88	100
1959	103	105	104	103	106	105	102	103	102
1960	120	123	114	120	123	115	119	122	111
1961	122	123	122	120	123	123	126	122	118
1962	117	120	123	112	117	122	128	128	126
1963	136	139	126	134	137	123	143	143	134
1964	162	152	136	161	153	136	166	151	136
1965	165	145	143	164	145	143	170	146	142
1964 1st quarter	140	142	134	138	144	134	144	137	135
2nd quarter	148	153	134	147	155	134	150	147	133
3rd quarter	154	152	135	153	151	135	159	155	134
4th quarter	162	161	139	161	160	139	166	163	139
1965 1st quarter	167	152	140	165	151	141	173	153	136
2nd quarter	166	138	142	164	139	143	172	138	142
3rd quarter	165	140	143	163	141	141	170	137	147
4th quarter	165	152	146	164	151	147	170	155	145
1966 1st quarter	164	147	149	162	145	148	171	152	150
2nd quarter*	161	135	145	159	137	146	167	131	144
1965 July	166	142	143	164	145	142	171	137	145
August	166	140	145	164	141	142	170	137	152
September	165	147	142	163	146	139	170	151	144
October	165	147	147	164	145	148	170	152	146
November	165	152	144	164	151	145	171	155	140
December	165	148	148	164	148	147	170	148	151
1966 January	165	149	152	163	147	153	171	154	149
February	165	147	145	163	145	143	173	152	150
March	164	142	150	162	141	148	171	146	151
April*	164	139	150	161	139	154	171	141	139
May*	163	135	146	160	137	145	170	131	150
June*	161	..	139	159	..	138	167	..	142
Average:									
Latest 3 months		135	145		137	146		131	144
Previous 3 months		147	149		145	148		152	150
Percentage change (4)	—2	—8	—3	—2	—6	—2	—2	—14	—4

*Provisional.
(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(3) The figures shown against the months are three month centred moving averages.
(4) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 127, *Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2653-6), *and not to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.*

ORDERS IN THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, *continued*

Table 3: Engineering industries (1) Unadjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1965	163	145	143	161	145	143	172	146	142
1964 1st quarter	140	146	134	138	150	133	143	134	136
2nd quarter	148	160	138	148	163	138	148	151	138
3rd quarter	154	141	126	153	138	127	158	148	123
4th quarter	161	159	144	158	156	144	168	169	144
1965 1st quarter	167	161	145	165	164	146	172	154	142
2nd quarter	166	140	142	165	141	142	171	138	142
3rd quarter	165	129	133	163	128	132	169	131	135
4th quarter	163	151	152	161	148	152	172	160	151
1966 1st quarter	164	157	154	162	158	153	170	153	158
2nd quarter*	161	136	144	160	139	145	165	130	144
1965 January	162	153	139	160	152	139	170	156	139
February	165	166	145	163	169	144	171	159	146
March	167	165	150	165	171	153	172	147	143
April	167	131	132	165	130	131	172	134	136
May	167	150	148	166	156	149	170	133	146
June	166	141	146	165	138	146	171	147	144
July	166	129	132	165	129	131	170	128	133
August	167	126	121	165	124	119	170	132	127
September	165	131	146	163	131	147	169	132	144
October	165	164	151	163	159	152	172	181	149
November	165	144	149	162	142	152	174	150	142
December	163	145	155	161	144	153	172	149	160
1966 January	163	145	145	161	145	145	172	145	146
February	165	163	150	162	162	147	173	164	159
March	164	162	166	162	166	166	170	149	167
April*	164	136	139	162	137	140	170	132	135
May*	163	140	144	162	141	143	168	136	147
June*	161	134	150	160	138	151	165	120	149

*Provisional.
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 2.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly recurring seasonal movements.

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

Summarizes each month the broad pattern of United Kingdom trade. It includes tables of imports, trade in commodity groups with the principal areas of the world, exports and balance of trade by countries, indices of volume changes and import and export prices. "... *essential statistical data on the really important aspects of this country's trade ... in exceedingly convenient form.*"—*The Times.*
Monthly **4s.** (*by post* 4s. 5d.). Annual subscription **£2 14s.** including postage

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569 S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

HMSO

Car and commercial vehicle production in July

THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY have announced that in the four week statistical period covering July 1966, the weekly average rates of production were 22,188 for cars and 6,033 for commercial vehicles. As last year, most of the production losses caused by the holiday shut-downs occurred in July but output in August will also be affected for the same reason.

Allowing for seasonal factors and the number of working days, car production in July is estimated to have been much the same as in June. The normal longer term comparison shows production in the three months ending July 2 per cent lower than in the preceding three months. The extent of holiday losses in July is, however, uncertain and it will not be possible to reach more definite conclusions about recent trends in production until the August figures become available.

For commercial vehicles, likewise, the seasonally adjusted production figures indicate that output in July showed little change from June. In this case the longer term comparison shows that production in the three months ending July was 4 per cent less than in the previous three months.

Car and commercial vehicles production figures

(Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.)

Table 1. Recorded production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)		Commercial road vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses	
		Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1964	53	1,867,640	35,238	446,255	8,420	18,481	349
1965	52	1,722,045	33,116	437,242	8,409	17,974	346
1965 1st quarter	13	459,782	35,368	116,314	8,947	4,849	373
2nd quarter	13	488,676	37,590	121,964	9,382	4,625	356
3rd quarter	13	341,571	26,275	90,013	6,924	3,724	286
4th quarter	13	432,016	33,232	108,951	8,381	4,776	367
1966 1st quarter	13	462,461	35,574	114,569	8,813	5,811	447
2nd quarter	13	484,147	37,242	117,650	9,050	5,978	460
1965 May	4	155,837	38,959	40,219	10,055	1,509	377
June	5	193,057	38,611	46,344	9,269	1,606	321
July	4	90,776	22,694	22,612	5,653	1,023	256
1966 May	4	157,847	39,462	38,064	9,516	1,951	488
June	5	182,644	36,529	45,130	9,026	2,368	474
July	4	88,753	22,188	22,528	5,632	1,604	401

Financial Statistics - August 1966

THE AUGUST ISSUE of *Financial Statistics*, published on August 17 by the Central Statistical Office (HMSO, price 10s. 6d.), contains the following new tables: *Net transactions in company and overseas securities.* Estimates of net transactions in company and overseas securities by each of the different sectors of the economy are shown in a supplementary table;

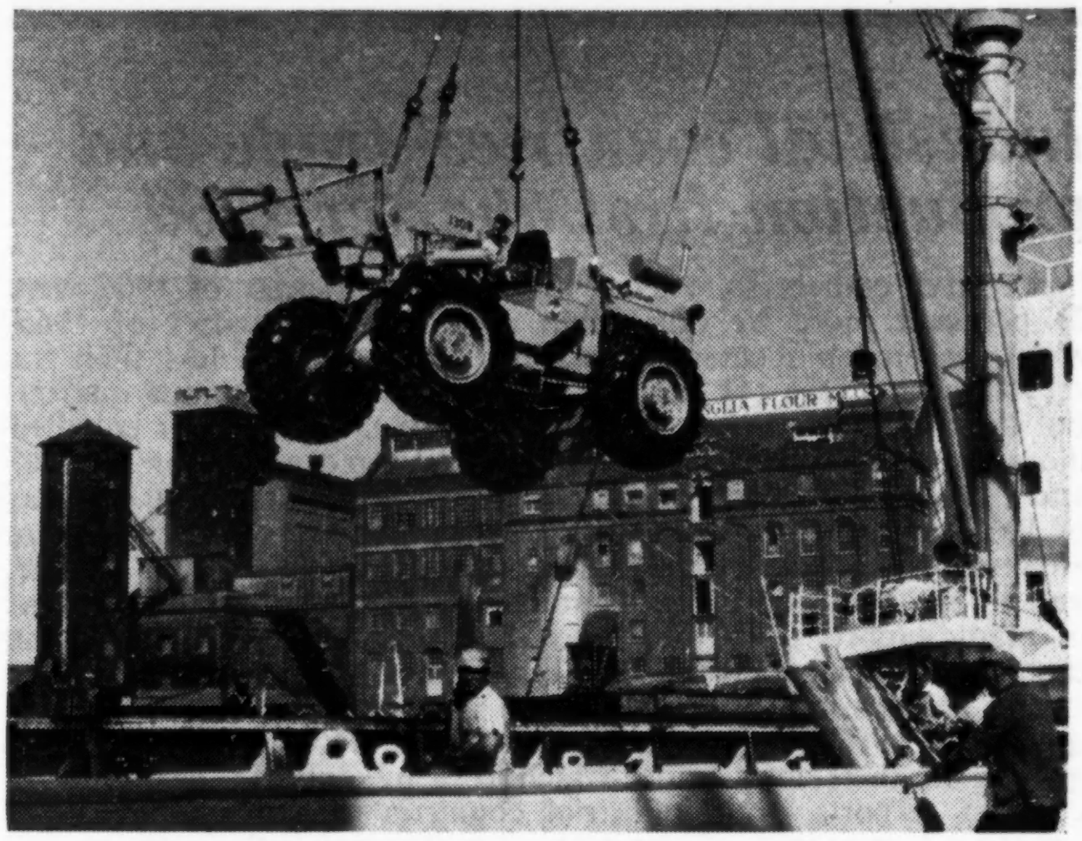
Post Office Savings Bank Investment Account: A new table relating to the Post Office Savings Bank Investment Account shows how the monies placed in this account have been used.

Progress Report

THE August issue of DEA *Progress Report* was published on August 18.

Progress Report is published monthly by the Department of Economic Affairs in two sections, an Economic Section and an Industrial and Regional Section. The articles in the current issue include, Strengthening Sterling, Measuring changes in pay, Industrial and Regional Taxation.

Copies of *Progress Report* are available from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.



Merton 130B Tractor Shovels about to be shipped to the Republic of Guinea – part of the third consignment of this and other earthmoving and roadmaking equipment being supplied by British Overseas Engineering & Credit Company Limited under a contract worth nearly £1 million.

Table 2. Production – seasonally adjusted

Monthly averages — Thousands

	Passenger cars	Commercial vehicles
1963	134·0	33·6
1964	155·6	38·7
1965	143·5	37·9
1964 1st quarter	155·9	38·3
2nd quarter	157·7	38·7
3rd quarter	152·2	38·1
4th quarter	156·7	39·8
1965 1st quarter	143·6	39·0
2nd quarter	148·4	40·3
3rd quarter	137·1	36·1
4th quarter	144·9	36·3
1966 1st quarter	143·5	38·6
2nd quarter	147·4	39·2
1965 July	144·7	37·5
August	131·4	34·5
September	135·3	36·4
October	144·2	37·1
November	139·4	35·4
December	151·1	36·4
1966 January	134·9	34·7
February	144·8	38·4
March	150·9	42·7
April	148·0	39·7
May	150·8	39·6
June	143·4	38·3
July	142·7	38·4
Average of:		
February to April	147·9	40·3
May to July	145·6	38·8
Percentage change	—2	—4

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Railway Carriages and Wagons for April 1966.
Industrial Fork-lift and Works Trucks and Tractors for May 1966.
Paper and Paper-Making Materials for June 1966.
Salt for June 1966.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Colours for January-March 1966.
Electric Light Fittings for January-March 1966.
Refrigerating Machinery for January-March 1966.
Carpets and Rugs for March-May 1966.
Toilet Preparations for March-May 1966.
Linen for April-June 1966.

Industrial countries' trade and production first quarter 1966

INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' EXPORTS in the first quarter of 1966 were 2½ per cent more by value than in the fourth quarter of 1965, when seasonal movements are allowed for. This is less than the very large increase (4½ per cent) recorded in the previous quarter, but the rate of increase in the two quarters taken together equalled the average rate during the two years of rapid expansion in 1963 and 1964. Growth was probably less rapid in the first three quarters of 1965 – the quarter-to-quarter movements shown in the table were affected by the dock strike in the United States in the first quarter, and by the inclusion in the figures from the beginning of the year of many exports from the United States which previously were in their Special Category and thus excluded.

The smaller increase in industrial countries' exports in the first quarter of 1966 than in the last quarter of 1965 was due to slower growth in their intra-trade, which rose by only 1½ per cent. In contrast, exports from industrial countries to primary producing countries increased by 7 per cent after changing little in the second half of last year.

Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries rose by 3½ per cent in the first quarter, the same increase as in the fourth.

Among the industrial countries shown in Table 2, the largest increase in total exports compared with the previous quarter was recorded by Japan (14 per cent), but this followed a fall in the fourth quarter and only a small increase in the quarter before that. Canadian exports continued to rise (by 7½ per cent), and Italy's exports rose by 6½ per cent after little change in the second half of last year. Exports from Germany increased by 4 per cent, and from the United States by 1½ per cent, both increases being about the same as in the fourth quarter. Exports from the United Kingdom rose by 1 per cent, following a vigorous expansion in the second half of last year, but exports from France fell a little after rising throughout 1965. Exports from the European OECD countries, as a group, and from the European Economic Community both showed little increase from the previous quarter, and trade between the European OECD countries rose by less than 1 per cent.

The strong growth of *imports into industrial countries* was maintained in the first quarter, with an increase of 4½ per cent compared with the fourth quarter of 1965. Imports into Japan accelerated strongly following a year of flatness, and United Kingdom imports rose after some months of little change. But imports into the United States and the European Economic Community grew more slowly, and imports into Canada levelled off after rising for over a year.

A preliminary estimate of *primary producers' exports* in the first quarter suggests that they remained at much the same level as in the previous quarter. With the increase already noted in industrial countries' exports, this implies an increase in *world exports* of about 1½ per cent, less than half the increase in the fourth quarter of last year.

Industrial production

The increase in industrial countries' industrial production was particularly strong in the first quarter of this year, largely owing to a rapid rise in output in the United States. Japan's production also increased sharply after marking time in the previous quarter.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the* Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc?

***Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the* JOURNAL.**

Table 1 — World† trade

quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

United States $ thousand million

	EXPORTS FROM						IMPORTS INTO		
	Industrial countries (a) (b)				Primary producers	World (b)	Industrial countries	Primary producers	World
	To industrial countries	To primary producers	To world						
			Total	Manufactures (c)					
1958	9·87	6·28	16·15	10·51	7·23	23·38	16·96	8·27	25·23
1959	11·07	6·17	17·25	11·36	7·68	24·92	18·50	8·17	26·67
1960	12·75	7·02	19·76	13·11	8·14	27·90	20·70	9·19	29·88
1961	13·76	7·11	20·87	13·83	8·29	29·16	21·84	9·34	31·18
1962	14·81	7·08	21·89	14·67	8·73	30·62	23·52	9·51	33·10
1963	16·34	7·52	23·86	15·91	9·52	33·38	25·91	9·85	35·76
1964	18·62	8·57	27·20	18·26	10·43	37·62	29·02	11·12	40·15
1965	20·84	9·24	30·07	20·68	10·96	41·04	31·80	11·75	43·56
1961 1st quarter	13·38	7·29	20·71	13·63	8·14	28·82	21·32	9·49	30·71
2nd quarter	13·49	7·00	20·40	13·62	8·29	28·73	21·30	9·37	30·68
3rd quarter	13·93	7·14	21·01	13·96	8·33	29·32	21·95	9·23	31·23
4th quarter	14·24	7·08	21·36	14·00	8·41	29·79	22·78	9·29	32·12
1962 1st quarter	14·48	6·98	21·50	14·29	8·57	30·06	23·34	9·40	32·60
2nd quarter	14·73	7·18	21·84	14·67	8·59	30·42	22·99	9·34	32·48
3rd quarter	15·04	7·17	22·15	14·95	8·88	31·02	23·70	9·73	33·70
4th quarter	14·99	6·98	22·06	14·78	8·87	30·96	24·04	9·57	33·60
1963 1st quarter	15·17*	7·06*	22·22*	14·90*	9·09	31·30*	24·13*	9·51	33·61*
2nd quarter	16·20	7·60	23·75	15·83	9·32	33·05	25·55	9·87	35·55
3rd quarter	16·72	7·57	24·24	16·24	9·78	34·01	26·76	9·94	36·43
4th quarter	17·25	8·86	25·23	16·60	9·90	35·17	27·19	10·08	37·25
1964 1st quarter	18·12	8·11	26·20	17·51	10·29	36·47	28·34	10·66	38·94
2nd quarter	18·47	8·43	26·84	18·06	10·40	37·22	28·93	11·03	40·13
3rd quarter	18·49	8·68	27·09	18·25	10·28	37·36	28·98	11·33	40·22
4th quarter	19·41	9·07	28·65	19·24	10·73	39·43	29·86	11·48	41·30
1965 1st quarter	19·72*	8·74*	28·44*	19·72*	10·56	38·97*	30·14*	11·50	41·59*
2nd quarter	20·53	9·39	29·84	20·63	11·00	40·82	31·29	11·96	43·48
3rd quarter	21·05	9·38	30·34	20·83	10·96	41·27	32·10	11·80	43·87
4th quarter	22·05	9·45	31·70	21·56	11·30	43·08	33·69	11·65	45·28
1966 1st quarter	22·36	10·13	32·50	22·37p			35·15p		

† Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe, The People's Republic of China and Cuba are excluded as reporting countries but are included as markets for exports and as suppliers of imports.

(a) Industrial countries are OECD members, including Japan which joined in May 1964.

(b) Excludes United States Special Category exports. Some derestriction of these goods took place at the beginning of 1965, introducing a discontinuity into the series as indicated by a line in the appropriate columns. The exact value of this derestriction is, as yet, unknown but it is provisionally estimated to be in the region of $1,000 million for 1965.

(c) Exports from the 12 countries shown in table 4 of Sections 5-8 of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised. In 1963 these countries accounted for 95 per cent of exports of manufactures from industrial countries.

p provisional.

* Affected by United States Dock Strike.

Table 2 — Exports from OECD countries

quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted.

United States $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.)from									
	United States (a)	Canada	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	Germany (FR) (b)	France (c)	Italy	European OECD Intra-trade
1958	4·09	1·27	0·72	10·15	2·37	5·69	2·20	1·28	0·63	5·17
1959	4·10	1·35	0·86	11·00	2·49	6·31	2·45	1·40	0·73	5·75
1960	4·88	1·39	1·01	12·57	2·65	7·43	2·86	1·72	0·92	6·85
1961	5·05	1·46	1·06	13·51	2·77	8·09	3·17	1·81	1·05	7·76
1962	5·24	1·49	1·23	14·23	2·84	8·56	3·32	1·84	1·18	8·56
1963	5·61	1·62	1·36	15·54	3·06	9·40	3·65	2·02	1·27	9·63
1964	6·42	1·93	1·67	17·36	3·20	10·65	4·05	2·25	1·49	10·90
1965	6·64	2·03	2·11	19·24	3·43	11·98	4·47	2·51	1·80	12·05
1962 1st quarter	5·15	1·46	1·14	14·01	2·76	8·53	3·28	1·87	1·17	8·32
2nd quarter	5·39	1·47	1·22	14·22	2·88	8·48	3·31	1·78	1·18	8·49
3rd quarter	5·36	1·49	1·29	14·31	2·86	8·60	3·34	1·85	1·17	8·64
4th quarter	5·11	1·51	1·25	14·47	2·87	8·74	3·37	1·89	1·20	8·86
1963 1st quarter	5·07*	1·55	1·26	14·44	2·95	8·61	3·29	1·87	1·22	8·82
2nd quarter	5·61	1·58	1·32	15·50	3·02	9·46	3·60	2·07	1·28	9·53
3rd quarter	5·72	1·58	1·39	15·86	3·11	9·64	3·74	2·07	1·29	9·87
4th quarter	6·02	1·76	1·46	16·19	3·14	9·76	3·83	2·09	1·30	10·20
1964 1st quarter	6·17	1·85	1·45	16·90	3·18	10·34	4·02	2·22	1·37	10·63
2nd quarter	6·19	1·93	1·61	17·00	3·17	10·46	3·99	2·21	1·47	10·72
3rd quarter	6·48	1·97	1·69	17·14	3·16	10·55	3·98	2·20	1·54	10·72
4th quarter	6·79	1·90	1·86	18·08	3·27	11·06	4·18	2·33	1·54	11·33
1965 1st quarter	5·57*	1·94	2·04	18·51	3·33	11·54	4·43	2·33	1·70	11·63
2nd quarter	6·87	1·96	2·15	18·87	3·31	11·78	4·37	2·47	1·82	11·73
3rd quarter	6·91	2·01	2·18	19·40	3·48	12·05	4·45	2·60	1·79	12·11
4th quarter	7·06	2·17	2·08	20·16	3·57	12·52	4·65	2·66	1·82	12·74
1966 1st quarter	7·18	2·33	2·37	20·29	3·62	12·60	4·83	2·63	1·94	12·86

(a) Excluding Department of Defense Shipments.
(b) Includes Saar from July 1959.
(c) Includes Saar up to June 1959.
* Significantly affected by a dock strike.

Table 3 — Imports into OECD countries

quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

United States $ thousand million

	Imports (c.i.f.) into								
	United States (a)	Canada (a)	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	Germany (FR) (b)	France (c)	Italy
1958	3·18	1·34	0·76	11·11	2·68	5·74	1·85	1·40	0·79
1959	3·75	1·47	0·90	11·75	2·86	6·05	2·09	1·28	0·84
1960	3·66	1·42	1·12	13·91	3·26	7·40	2·54	1·57	1·19
1961	3·59	1·43	1·45	14·81	3·18	8·04	2·74	1·67	1·31
1962	4·06	1·46	1·41	16·12	3·24	8·93	3·07	1·88	1·52
1963	4·25	1·52	1·69	17·92	3·49	10·11	3·26	2·18	1·90
1964	4·65	1·74	1·99	20·08	3·99	11·23	3·65	2·52	1·81
1965	5·32	2·00	2·04	21·78	4·03	12·25	4·37	2·59	1·84
1961 1st quarter	3·38	1·40	1·30	14·65	3·33	7·86	2·59	1·66	1·28
2nd quarter	3·44	1·39	1·39	14·72	3·17	8·02	2·75	1·66	1·31
3rd quarter	3·79	1·42	1·55	14·84	3·10	8·03	2·76	1·64	1·33
4th quarter	3·85	1·51	1·59	15·23	3·13	8·32	2·82	1·78	1·35
1962 1st quarter	3·94	1·50	1·50	15·59	3·16	8·58	2·99	1·73	1·43
2nd quarter	4·05	1·46	1·39	15·75	3·23	8·72	3·04	1·77	1·46
3rd quarter	4·17	1·48	1·37	16·39	3·32	9·03	3·05	1·93	1·57
4th quarter	4·08	1·40	1·40	16·57	3·25	9·25	3·14	1·96	1·66
1963 1st quarter	4·05*	1·44	1·49	16·53	3·27	9·25	3·09	1·99	1·66
2nd quarter	4·21	1·49	1·62	17·86	3·43	9·98	3·26	2·16	1·90
3rd quarter	4·39	1·54	1·75	18·43	3·56	10·28	3·30	2·20	2·05
4th quarter	4·37	1·60	1·89	18·68	3·68	10·52	3·20	2·39	1·99
1964 1st quarter	4·43	1·68	1·98	19·77	3·94	11·09	3·40	2·52	2·04
2nd quarter	4·55	1·75	1·97	19·88	4·01	11·10	3·45	2·50	1·88
3rd quarter	4·72	1·74	1·92	19·96	3·99	11·08	3·74	2·49	1·61
4th quarter	4·85	1·78	2·05	20·43	4·01	11·46	3·98	2·53	1·68
1965 1st quarter	4·76*	1·84	1·99	20·64	3·85	11·51	4·13	2·48	1·71
2nd quarter	5·39	1·93	2·09	21·57	4·07	11·97	4·32	2·51	1·78
3rd quarter	5·21	2·01	2·05	22·22	4·10	12·50	4·50	2·60	1·90
4th quarter	5·89	2·19	2·06	22·70	4·12	13·02	4·55	2·77	1·97
1966 1st quarter	6·00	2·19	2·24	23·33	4·26	13·11	4·60	2·85	2·05

(a) Imports are valued f.o.b.
(b) Includes Saar from July 1959.
(c) Includes Saar up to June 1959.
* Significantly affected by a dock strike.

(Continued on next page)

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Table 4 — Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries

quarters or quarterly averages. United States $ thousand million. Percentage increase over a year earlier in brackets.

	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Germany (FR)	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	United States (a)	Canada	Japan	Total (a) (seasonally adjusted)
1958	1·91 (—2·2)	1·94 (4·1)	0·61 (—3·3)	0·90 (6·0)	0·43 (6·5)	0·41 (8·6)	0·32 (5·2)	0·35 (—1·3)	2·44 (—9·8)	0·56 (—5·1)	0·63(—1·1)	10·51(—1·6)
1959	2·01 (5·9)	2·17 (11·6)	0·67 (9·5)	1·04 (15·4)	0·50 (16·4)	0·47 (15·9)	0·34 (7·8)	0·39 (8·8)	2·41 (—1·5)	0·60 (7·2)	0·76 (20·8)	11·36 (8·1)
1960	2·14 (6·4)	2·53 (16·8)	0·77 (14·3)	1·27 (21·3)	0·68 (34·4)	0·53 (12·2)	0·40 (17·9)	0·43 (11·5)	2·83 (17·7)	0·63 (5·3)	0·90 (18·8)	13·11 (15·4)
1961	2·24 (4·6)	2·80 (10·6)	0·79 (3·4)	1·30 (2·9)	0·79 (16·7)	0·58 (9·0)	0·45 (11·9)	0·47 (8·8)	2·84 (0·1)	0·63 (0·2)	0·94 (4·5)	13·83 (5·5)
1962	2·29 (2·2)	2·93 (4·7)	0·87 (9·9)	1·35 (3·6)	0·88 (11·5)	0·61 (6·4)	0·50 (10·9)	0·51 (8·5)	2·98 (5·1)	0·66 (4·5)	1·09 (15·6)	14·67 (6·1)
1963	2·45 (7·0)	3·23 (10·0)	0·96 (9·8)	1·46 (8·2)	0·97 (10·3)	0·68 (10·7)	0·55 (10·3)	0·55 (8·1)	3·14 (5·3)	0·71 (7·4)	1·23 (13·0)	15·91 (8·5)
1964	2·59 (5·6)	3·60 (11·5)	1·13 (18·4)	1·62 (10·8)	1·17 (20·2)	0·83 (22·9)	0·62 (13·8	0·60 (9·7)	3·73 (18·7)	0·86 (21·3)	1·52 (23·4)	18·26 (14·8)
1965	2·80 (8·1)	3·98 (10·5)	1·30 (14·8)	1·83 (13·2)	1·40 (20·3)	0·91 (9·6)	0·69 (9·8)	0·67 (11·9)	4·21 (5·7)	0·95 (10·8)	1·94 (28·2)	20·68 (11·7)
1961 1st quarter	2·26	2·62	0·75	1·30	0·75	0·59	0·42	0·44	2·86	0·58	0·84	13·63
2nd quarter	2·23	2·83	0·82	1·33	0·74	0·56	0·45	0·45	2·87	0·63	0·90	13·62
3rd quarter	2·25	2·79	0·77	1·20	0·80	0·56	0·43	0·46	2·69	0·65	0·96	13·96
4th quarter	2·22	2·96	0·83	1·38	0·86	0·59	0·49	0·52	2·93	0·66	1·07	14·09
1962 1st quarter	2·23	2·79	0·88	1·38	0·85	0·60	0·48	0·48	2·93	0·61	0·90	14·29
2nd quarter	2·33	2·93	0·89	1·33	0·86	0·61	0·53	0·49	3·18	0·65	1·06	14·67
3rd quarter	2·31	2·88	0·83	1·23	0·84	0·59	0·44	0·49	2·83	0·67	1·18	14·95
4th quarter	2·29	3·14	0·89	1·46	0·96	0·65	0·54	0·57	2·98	0·70	1·21	14·78
1963 1st quarter	2·38	2·86	0·86	1·38	0·91	0·61	0·49	0·50	2·87*	0·63	1·01	14·90
2nd quarter	2·41	3·20	0·99	1·55	0·95	0·69	0·52	0·54	3·30	0·73	1·17	15·83
3rd quarter	2·48	3·25	0·94	1·35	0·98	0·69	0·54	0·52	2·99	0·70	1·29	16·24
4th quarter	2·53	3·60	1·04	1·55	1·05	0·73	0·65	0·63	3·40	0·77	1·44	16·69
1964 1st quarter	2·56	3·43	1·11	1·62	1·03	0·78	0·55	0·55	3·57	0·76	1·17	17·51
2nd quarter	2·57	3·60	1·13	1·65	1·16	0·82	0·65	0·60	3·78	0·87	1·43	18·06
3rd quarter	2·58	3·43	1·07	1·45	1·20	0·82	0·55	0·58	3·53	0·89	1·58	18·25
4th quarter	2·64	3·93	1·22	1·76	1·27	0·91	0·74	0·68	4·03	0·91	1·89	19·24
1965 1st quarter	2·70	3·86	1·28	1·73	1·32	0·87	0·66	0·61	3·66*	0·83	1·67	19·72*
2nd quarter	2·71	3·87	1·26	1·87	1·41	0·90	0·67	0·66	4·58	1·00	1·96	20·63
3rd quarter	2·83	3·84	1·25	1·70	1·37	0·89	0·62	0·66	4·03	0·94	2·05	20·83
4th quarter	2·92	4·34	1·41	2·02	1·50	0·99	0·79	0·78	4·57	1·04	2·11	21·56
1966 1st quarter	2·92	4·22	1·35	1·93	1·50	0·94	0·73	0·69	4·40	1·08	1·93	22·37

(a) See note (b) to Table 1. * Significantly affected by a dock strike.

Table 5 — Index numbers of industrial production

seasonally adjusted 1960 = 100

	OECD (a)	United States	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	France	Germany (FR) (excluding Saar)	Italy	Japan
1958	86	87	86	88	84	90	84	79	67
1959	95	97	91	93	89	91	90	87	80
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	104	101	105	100	107	106	106	111	119
1962	110	109	110	101	113	112	111	122	129
1963	116	114	115	105	119	117	115	132	142
1964	125	122	124	113	127	127	125	134	166
1965	133	132	129	116	132	128	132	139	174
1961 1st quarter	100	95	104	100	104	103	106	106	112
2nd quarter	103	100	104	102	105	105	105	109	117
3rd quarter	105	103	104	101	106	106	106	111	123
4th quarter	107	106	106	99	109	108	107	118	127
1962 1st quarter	108	107	108	99	111	110	108	120	130
2nd quarter	110	109	109	102	112	112	111	120	129
3rd quarter	111	110	110	103	114	113	112	122	129
4th quarter	111	110	111	101	115	114	113	125	128
1963 1st quarter	112	111	110	101	114	110*	111	127	131
2nd quarter	115	114	114	104	119	117	115	132	138
3rd quarter	118	116	116	107	121	121	116	134	146
4th quarter	119	116	118	109	123	123	119	136	154
1964 1st quarter	122	118	121	112	126	126	122	137	160
2nd quarter	124	121	122	112	127	127	124	134	164
3rd quarter	126	123	122	113	127	126	125	131	169
4th quarter	127	124	124	115	129	126	128	133	172
1965 1st quarter	130	128	126	116	131	125	131	134	173
2nd quarter	132	130	127	116	132	127	132	139	173
3rd quarter	133	133	127	116	133	130	131	142	175
4th quarter	135	135	129	117	136	133	133	145	175
1966 1st quarter	139	140	131	118	137	134	135	148	182

(a) Includes Japan. * Significantly affected by a strike.

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General Annual Report on Companies for 1965

THE COMPANIES GENERAL annual report for 1965 was published on August 23. The number of new companies registered in 1965 was 36,315, a decrease of about 25 per cent on the number for the previous year. The number in 1964 was 48,315. Nearly all the registrations were of private companies.

The total number of companies on the registers now exceeds 519,000 of which nearly 504,000 are private companies.

During the year, 9,548 companies were dissolved or struck off the registers, and wind-up proceedings were begun in 7,084 cases of which 834 were compulsory liquidations.

The report gives information about some of the responsibilities of the Board of Trade under the Companies Act. For instance the Board rejected some 36,500 suggested names for companies, mostly on the ground of their being too like existing companies. Again the Board received over 12,000 applications for approval for a change of name. There is also information about the appointment of inspectors during the course of 1965. There is a section on Board of Trade prosecutions under the Act which shows 1,249 prosecutions for failure to file annual returns. The report includes a list of the companies which have satisfied the Board they should be treated for the purposes of the Eighth Schedule to the Act as banking or discount companies. The Companies Registration Office received 1,189,000 documents for filing and there were over 1,000,000 public inspections of files, considerably more than double the number inspected in 1955.

Lieut.-Col. Frank Bustard, founder of the Transport Ferry Service, was recently awarded the Viva Shield by the Worshipful Company of Carmen in recognition of his pioneering work in the development of roll-on/roll-off shipping services. The Viva Shield is awarded annually by the Company of Carmen to the individual who in their opinion has made the most important contribution in the field of transport. An increasing amount of Britain's exports to the Continent now travel in freight vehicles via roll-on/roll-off ferries.

New Companies Registered

BELOW ARE DETAILS of new companies registered in Great Britain during July 1966 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	1,417	1,417
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	512	512
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	64	64
£50,000 and under £100,000	1	14	15
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	11	11
£1,000,000 and above	—	—	—
Total number	1	2,018	2,019
Total amount of Nominal Capital	'000's £50	'000's £5,264	'000's £5,314

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1965 and 1966

	1965		1966	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	3,127	8,031	2,252	4,987
February	3,281	9,615	2,430	6,800
March	4,722	17,718	3,480	9,437
April	3,636	9,893	2,375	8,044
May	3,306	6,547	2,303	3,960
June	2,673	5,568	2,211	5,168
July	2,553	4,329	2,019	5,314
August	2,276	3,865		
September	2,468	11,188		
October	2,573	4,948		
November	2,529	5,671		
December	2,702	14,968		
Total	35,846	102,341		

Index of retail prices

THE MINISTRY of Labour have announced that at July 19, 1966, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 116.6, compared with 117.1 at June 21. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions, largely seasonal, in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables.

Retail sales in N. Ireland

STATISTICS PREPARED by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in June was 2 per cent higher than the previous year, compared with increases of 7 per cent and 12 per cent in May and April respectively. The second quarter as a whole showed an increase of 7 per cent on the corresponding year earlier period, compared with 5 per cent for the first quarter.

Food shops and clothing and footwear shops showed increases of 1 per cent and 8 per cent respectively on a year earlier, while household goods shops showed a decrease of 1 per cent on the previous year.

Index numbers of value of sales per week (1961 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	All kinds of business		Foods shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1963 Year	107	+ 4	110	+ 4	106	+ 6	107	+ 2	102	+ 2
1964 Year	114	+ 6	117	+ 7	109	+ 3	112	+ 5	111	+ 8
1965 Year	121	+ 6	125	+ 6	116	+ 6	120	+ 6	119	+ 7
1965 3rd quarter	120	+ 6	123	+ 5	113	+ 9	121	+ 7	120	+ 7
4th quarter	136	+ 7	131	+ 7	142	+ 7	133	+ 6	140	+ 6
1966 1st quarter	116	+ 5	129	+ 5	102	+ 5	110	+ 1	108	+ 5
2nd quarter	124	+ 7	131	+ 8	116	+ 4	113	— 2	123	+11
1965 June	118	+ 7	127	+ 7	109	+11	110	+ 5	113	+ 6
July	116	+ 8	118	+ 6	103	+ 7	119	+11	122	+ 9
August	121	+ 6	122	+ 5	115	+ 7	126	+ 3	123	+ 9
September	122	+ 6	128	+ 4	120	+11	118	+ 6	116	+ 3
October	120	+ 5	123	+ 7	118	+ 1	123	+ 7	117	+ 4
November	130	+ 7	127	+ 5	144	+11	143	+ 7	120	+ 6
December	158	+ 8	144	+ 8	167	+ 9	133	+ 5	187	+ 9
1966 January	112	+ 5	121	+ 5	95	+ 9	116	+ 5	109	+ 5
February	118	+ 1	132	+ 3	102	+ 1	119	— 6	104	Nil
March	119	+ 8	135	+ 9	107	+ 6	94	+ 2	111	+10
April	121	+12	130	+14	101	+ 2	108	Nil	126	+20
May	132	+ 7	137	+10	128	+ 1	123	— 4	129	+13
June	120	+ 2	127	+ 1	118	+ 8	109	— 1	113	Nil

Further details may be had on application to Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Room 89A, Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast 1. (Tel. Belfast 28271, Ext. 42).

Flight time limitations

THE FOLLOWING amendment should be made to the report on 'Flight time limitations', which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 19, page 467.

In paragraph 2, line 7, '12 hours' should read '32 hours'.

Food consumption levels in the United Kingdom in 1965

THE FIRST OCCASION on which official data on food consumption levels were produced was in 1943. They were prepared at the request of the wartime Combined Food Board arising from an historic joint statement made in the previous year by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States that 'in principle, the entire food resources of Great Britain and the United States would be deemed to be a common pool.' To enable this arrangement to be met, it was agreed that some form of measurement common to both countries was required. Hitherto no such measure existed, and the food consumption level tables were devised to satisfy this need. Because of continuing interest in these results, figures for the United Kingdom continue to be presented in the same form to the present day.

The broad principles on which the tables are based also remain unchanged. They are that for a given period the total supplies of food from all sources are assessed; to arrive at the total moving into human consumption, deductions are made for exports, waste and non-food uses. This total is then divided by the population to give average consumption per head. The theory is simple, but in practice there are considerable difficulties in measuring supplies, ensuring complete coverage and avoiding duplication.

Imports are well recorded, and few problems exist in estimating the amounts of these going for human consumption. Production statistics vary much more and include information derived from agricultural census figures, returns received from processors for manufactured foods and sample surveys. When dealing with processed foodstuffs, consideration has to be given to the stage in manufacture at which the supply is to be measured; for example, as wheat or as flour, or bread. From experience it has been found that the most convenient point at which to measure the product is at the first stage of processing. Thus, in the example given the supply would be the quantity of flour produced. Hence the figures represent disappearance into distribution rather than into final consumption.

Since the data are based on total supplies moving into consump-

Table I. Food supplies per head per annum moving into consumption in the United Kingdom

(lb. per head per annum)

	Pre-war	1962	1963	1964	1965 (provisional)
I. DAIRY PRODUCTS (excluding butter)					
Liquid milk	217·1	324·7	325·9	327·1	325·2
(pints per head per annum)	(168)	(252)	(253)	(254)	(252)
Cream (40% fat content)	1·5	1·7	2·0	2·1	2·3
Cheese	8·8	10·3	10·2	10·6	10·1
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	2·6	4·3	4·0	4·2	4·6
Condensed milk, full cream sweetened	4·3	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·1
Condensed milk, machine skimmed	6·2	2·4	2·6	1·9	2·0
Dried whole milk	0·6	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·8
Dried skimmed milk	0·8	2·5	2·7	2·9	2·3
Milk in manufactured products not elsewhere specified	1·1	14·7	14·8	16·3	15·3
Total (as milk solids)	38·4	55·8	55·9	56·8	55·8
As percentage of pre-war	100	145	146	148	145
II. MEAT					
Beef – bone in	53·2	49·0	51·5	44·4	39·6
Beef – bone out	1·7	2·3	1·7	3·3	4·8
Mutton and lamb	25·2	24·6	23·4	23·4	22·6
Pork	12·3	21·6	21·9	22·8	25·6
Offal	7·4	10·0	10·1	10·3	10·1
Canned meat (imported)	3·1	8·0	7·5	7·6	6·7
Bacon and ham	26·4	26·1	25·2	25·2	25·7
Poultry	5·1	14·9	14·8	15·8	16·5
Game and rabbits	3·7	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·6
Total (edible weight)	116·4	130·9	130·5	127·9	126·7
As percentage of pre-war	100	112	112	110	109
III. FISH					
Fresh, frozen and cured (wet fillet equivalent)	21·8	17·7	16·7	17·6	17·8
Shell fish, fresh and frozen (edible weight)	0·9	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·7
Canned fish (imported)	3·5	3·2	2·6	3·2	3·0
Total (edible weight)	26·2	21·5	20·1	21·6	21·5
As percentage of pre-war	100	82	77	82	82
IV. EGGS					
Shell eggs	25·9	31·2	30·6	31·9	32·0
(number per head per annum)	(201)	(242)	(237)	(248)	(248)
Egg products (shell egg equivalent)	2·4	2·5	2·5	2·6	2·3
Total	28·3	33·7	33·1	34·5	34·3
As percentage of pre-war	100	119	117	122	121
V. OILS AND FATS (visible)					
Butter	24·7	20·3	19·2	19·7	19·5
Margarine (gross)	8·7	13·1	13·3	13·3	12·0
(net) (a)	8·7	11·3	11·0	10·1	9·8
Lard and compound cooking fat	9·3	13·1	14·1	14·7	13·4
Other edible oils and fats	10·0	10·9	11·2	11·1	11·5
Total (fat content)	47·1	50·2	50·3	50·6	49·2
As percentage of pre-war	100	107	107	107	104
VI. SUGAR AND SYRUPS					
Sugar (refined) (b) (gross)	100·6	112·6	112·4	109·1	110·4
(net)	90·9	104·6	102·8	100·4	102·2
Honey	0·4	0·7	0·6	0·7	0·6
Glucose	6·7	7·8	8·3	8·4	9·3
Total (sugar content) (gross)	106·4	119·5	119·6	116·6	118·5
(net)	95·8	111·3	109·9	107·6	110·1
As percentage of pre-war (gross)	100	112	112	110	111
(net)	100	116	115	112	115
VII. POTATOES	190·0	213·6	229·0	226·1	223·2
As percentage of pre-war (c)	100	112	121	119	117
VIII. PULSES AND NUTS					
Edible pulses	7·4	7·6	8·6	6·4	7·1
Edible nuts	2·1	4·5	4·1	4·5	5·1
Total	9·5	12·0	12·8	10·9	12·2
As percentage of pre-war	100	126	135	115	128
IX. FRUIT					
Fresh citrus fruit	28·5	20·1	18·1	20·5	19·1
Other fresh fruit	50·0	52·0	53·4	53·2	54·2
Canned fruit	10·3	18·8	18·8	19·9	18·7
Fruit juices (in natural strength)	1·0	4·3	3·8	4·3	5·3
Fruit pulp (imported)	3·7(d)	1·4	1·4	1·2	1·2
Dried fruit	8·0	6·9	6·3	5·8	5·8
Total (fresh equivalent)	124·0	124·6	120·9	122·4	122·9
As percentage of pre-war	100	100	98	99	99
X. VEGETABLES					
Fresh tomatoes	10·4	13·9	13·1	14·2	13·1
Canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	2·0	5·4	5·5	5·4	5·5
Cabbage and greens	46·6	35·5	30·0	36·5	37·9
Leafy salads	3·1	4·2	4·3	4·7	4·4
Carrots	8·9	10·6	11·3	12·1	12·2
Fresh legumes	9·3	18·3	18·6	19·4	19·2
Other fresh vegetables	37·0	26·8	28·7	29·5	28·4
Other canned vegetables (e)	2·0	7·4	8·1	7·7	8·0
Total (fresh equivalent)	120·4	124·8	122·5	132·1	131·5
As percentage of pre-war	100	104	102	110	109
XI. GRAIN PRODUCTS					
Flour	194·5	161·0	161·7	156·3	155·2
Barley products	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7
Oat products	5·4	3·3	3·4	3·1	2·7
Rye products	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
Breakfast cereals	1·8	5·0	5·4	5·3	5·2
Rice	4·4	3·4	3·1	3·1	3·3
Starch and other farinaceous foods	3·0	3·0	3·9	4·3	3·3
Total	210·1	176·8	178·5	173·1	170·7
As percentage of pre-war	100	84	85	82	81
XII. OTHER					
Tea	9·3	9·4	9·5	9·4	8·9
Coffee	0·7	2·7	2·9	2·5	2·7
Cocoa powder	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·2	1·4

(a) Excluding ingredients shown as separate items elsewhere in the tables (e.g. butter and lard).
(b) Figures allow for sugar in imported and exported manufactured foods. The gross figures measure total human consumption, from which is deducted usage for brewing and distilling and products covered elsewhere in the table to arrive at a net figure for the calculation of kilocalories and nutrients.
(c) The pre-war estimate is only an approximate figure. Pre-war consumer surveys suggest that the average consumption may have been about 200 lb. per head per annum.
(d) Includes home produced fruit pulp.
(e) Excludes canned pulses.

tion, they include the produce of gardens and allotments; they cover consumption, not only in private households, but also in institutions and catering establishments and by HM Forces in the United Kingdom. The food content of alcoholic beverages is not included except where specified. In general it is not practicable

to measure changes in wholesale and retail stocks, and it is assumed that such end-year stocks remain approximately constant; this may to some extent affect year to year comparisons of non-perishable foodstuffs such as sugar and tea. For fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, an attempt has been made to provide estimates which reflect the true level of supplies reaching the consumer as distinct from the apparent level of total supplies. The variable margin between the two includes wastage in marketing.

The evaluation of quantities consumed for a variety of foodstuffs does not itself indicate the nutritional standard of the diet. The first step, therefore, is to combine group of foods together on a common basis, for example, shell eggs and egg products are expressed in terms of shell egg equivalent basis. Even so, the totals of each such group cannot be added to arrive at an acceptable measure of consumption. A common denominator is needed, and the common measure adopted is the energy value of the diet. Thus, through the conversion of all foods to their appropriate kilocalorie value, a single figure can be obtained as a measure of the average consumption per person in a given period.

Table II. Summary of the main food groups from Table I

(lb. per head per annum)

	Pre-war	1962	1963	1964	1965 (provisional)
Dairy products (excluding butter) (as milk solids)	38·4	55·8	55·9	56·8	55·8
Meat (including canned meat, bacon and ham) (as edible weight)	116·4	130·9	130·5	127·9	126·7
Fish (as edible weight)	26·2	21·5	20·1	21·6	21·5
Eggs and egg products (shell egg equivalent)	28·3	33·7	33·1	34·5	34·3
Oils and fats (visible) (fat content)	47·1	50·2	50·3	50·6	49·2
Sugar and syrups (sugar content gross)	106·4	119·5	119·6	116·6	118·5
Potatoes	190·0	213·6	229·0	226·1	223·2
Pulses and nuts	9·5	12·0	12·8	10·9	12·2
Fruit (fresh equivalent)	124·0	124·6	120·9	122·4	122·9
Vegetables (fresh equivalent)	120·4	124·8	122·5	132·1	131·5
Grain products	210·1	176·8	178·5	173·1	170·7
Tea	9·3	9·4	9·5	9·4	8·9

The energy value of the food may not by itself be a reliable guide to the nutritional value of the diet. The corresponding intake of nutrients also has to be considered. The final stage in the calculation of food consumption levels is therefore to express the quantities of all the different foods in terms of their nutrient contents, to aggregate these contents and to calculate the respective intakes per head per day. The results of these calculations of energy value and nutrient content are given in Table III.

Table III. Nutrient equivalent of supplies per head per day moving into consumption in the United Kingdom

	Pre-war	1962	1963	1964	1965 (provisional)
Protein:					
Animal g.	43·1	52·4	51·8	52·2	51·3
Vegetable g.	36·0	34·7	35·2	35·3	35·4
Total g.	79·1	87·1	87·0	87·5	86·7
Fat from all sources g.	131	144	143	144	142
Carbohydrate g.	414	411	414	408	408
Calcium mg.	700	1,120	1,110	1,130	1,130
Iron mg.	13·0	16·0	15·9	15·6	15·4
Vitamin A i.u.	3,690	4,650	4,640	4,800	4,750
Ascorbic acid mg.	96	97	97	106	106
Thiamine mg.	1·30	1·80	1·83	1·84	1·87
Riboflavine mg.	1·59	1·91	1·91	1·95	1·94
Nicotinic acid mg.	13·2	16·7	17·0	16·9	16·7
Energy value – k. calories	3,050	3,180	3,190	3,170	3,150
Energy value – k. calories (Calculated on FAO factors)	3,110	3,270	3,280	3,250	3,230

The figures are all national averages. They represent not what any particular individual obtains, but what total population is obtaining on average for consumption. They are the only available figures for total consumption by the population as a whole, and the only means of comparing the overall food position in different periods.

The factors used for calculating the protein, fat and available carbohydrate contents of foods are based in the main on those published in 'The Composition of Foods'.* The nutritive value of flour has been estimated, as in previous years, from analyses of flour by the Government Chemist. The estimated total energy value of food supplies based on these factors is somewhat lower than that derived from factors compiled by the Food and Agricultural Organization, which are used in food consumption tables published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. To facilitate international comparisons alternative estimates of energy value based on the FAO factors are given at the foot of Table III.

There was little change in the general level of food consumption between 1965 and the preceding years. The following comments refer to those foodstuffs in which the changes were more marked. The consumption of liquid milk in 1965 declined slightly when compared with 1964, but remained at about the same level as in the two preceding years. During 1965 beef continued to be in short supply and consumption again fell, but this was largely offset by rises in pork and poultry meat. After remaining comparatively stable in recent years, the consumption of oils and fats showed a marked decline last year. This was due mainly to the reduction in margarine (for which prices increased towards the end of 1964) and lard; butter remained at about the same level as in 1964. Sugar consumption increased, but did not reach the 1962 and 1963 levels. Potatoes again remained well above the low figure for 1962. Consumption of flour and of several other grain products continued to fall; for the whole group consumption is now approximately only four-fifths of the pre-war level. Consumption of tea fell noticeably while that for coffee rose slightly above the quantity for 1964.

The energy value of food supplies moving into consumption in 1965 is provisionally estimated at 3,150 kilocalories per head per day, compared with 3,170 kilocalories in 1964. Although there was no significant change in the nutritional pattern of the diet between 1964 and 1965, the changes since before the war are of interest. The energy value of the diet, which has scarcely changed since rationing ended in 1954, was in 1965 3 per cent greater than pre-war. The fat content had increased by 8 per cent and the animal protein by 19 per cent, while the level of protein of vegetable origin remained fairly stable. Total carbohydrate consumption was virtually unchanged, though the proportion provided by sugar and syrups increased from 30 per cent before the war to 35 per cent in 1965, while the proportion provided by grain products decreased from 50 per cent to 42 per cent. The most marked changes compared with pre-war estimates were for calcium and thiamine, which stood at 62 per cent and 44 per cent respectively above the pre-war levels, owing chiefly to the policy of fortification and enrichment of flour. The increases in iron (19 per cent) and nicotinic acid (27 per cent) were mainly due to the same cause, while that in riboflavine (22 per cent) was due chiefly to greater consumption of milk, which also accounted for about a third of the increase in calcium. The rise in vitamin A (29 per cent) was contributed to chiefly by increased consumption of vegetables containing carotene, but also by margarine fortified with vitamin A, by liver, and to a slightly lesser extent by milk and its products.

Table IV. Percentage of total kilocalorie intake derived from certain food groups

	Pre-war	1962	1963	1964	1965 (provisional)
Dairy products (excluding butter)	9	12	12	12	12
Meat (including canned meat and bacon)	17	17	17	16	16
Oils and fats (including butter)	17	18	18	18	18
Sugar and syrups	15	17	17	17	17
Potatoes	5	5	5	5	5
Grain products	30	24	25	24	24
Other foods	7	7	6	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table V. Nutrient and kilocalorie intake per head per day as percentage of pre-war levels

	Pre-war	1962	1963	1964	1965 (provisional)
K. calories	100	104	105	104	103
Protein – Animal	100	122	120	121	119
„ – Vegetable	100	96	98	98	98
„ – Total	100	110	110	111	110
Fats from all sources	100	109	109	109	108
Carbohydrate	100	99	100	99	99

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

* R. A. McCance and E. M. Widdowson, Medical Research Council, Special Report Series No. 297 (Third revised edition of Special Report No. 235), HM Stationery Office, 1960.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 and 1964 during the week ended Friday, August 19, 1966.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Pathe Pictorial Series 599/611:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 608	Br/E 31578	8	August 17	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Fragment	Br/E 31579	11	August 17	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Mantic Films Ltd.
East West Island	Br/E 31580	30	August 18	British Lion Films Ltd.	Eyeline Films Ltd.
Look at Life Series 31:					
The Givers	Br/E 31581	9	August 19	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
East of Suez	Br/E 31582	9	August 19	" "	" "
Movietone News 1940	Br/E 31343	7	August 19	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1940A	Br/E 31344	9	August 19	" "	" "
Pathe News 66-65	Br/E 31412	8	August 19	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 66-66	Br/E 31413	7	August 19	" "	" "
			FOREIGN		
The Silver Fox and Sam Davenport	F 31571	47	August 15	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
The Russians Are Coming, The Russians Are Coming	F 31572	125	August 17	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Mirisch Corp.
She and He	F 31573	114	August 17	Contemporary Films Ltd.	S. Hani, Tokyo
Le Mani sulla Citta (Hands over the City)	F 31574	105	August 17	" "	Galatea S.p.A., Rome
Hand Puppets	F 31575	24	August 17	" "	China Film Distribution Corp., Peking
Bridges in China	F 31576	8	August 17	" "	" "
Exterminating Angel	F 31577	93	August 17	" "	Gustavo Alatriste, Mexico.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

The playing time of the film 'The Old Dark House' (Br/E 29182) registered on January 30, 1964, has been amended to 77 minutes.
The title of the film 'Teenage Command Performance' (F 30229) registered on March 31, 1965, has been amended to 'Gather No Moss'.

CORRECTIONS

The registration particulars of the following films have been corrected as shown below:
'The Spy Killers' (F 31240) registered on April 28, 1966, has been corrected to include the additional maker: Radius Productions, Paris.
'The Sucker (Le Corniaud)' (F 31248) registered on May 2, 1966, has been corrected to include the additional maker: Explorer Film, Rome.
'A Ravishing Idiot' (F 31473) registered on June 29, 1966, has been corrected to include the additional maker: Flora Films, Rome.
'The Exterminators' (F 31307) registered on May 26, 1966, has been corrected to include the additional maker: Cinerad-Camera Film, Rome.
'Kid Rodelo' (F 31500) registered on July 11, 1966, has been corrected to show the makers as Trident Films Inc., New York, and Fenix Films, Madrid.

British Film Fund Agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency's eighth annual report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 9, 1965, was published on August 19. The report is available (price 1s.) from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller Information is provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

Northern Region
Wellbar House, Gallowgate,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27575. Code: ONE 2. 27575. Telex No. 53178.)
Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland:
from September 5, 1966
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland. (Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.)
R. Wood.

Yorkshire and Humberside Region
City House, New Station Street, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 38232. Code: OLE 2. 38232. Telex No. 55472.)
E. Atherton.

Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 6271. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
J. W. Stoodley.

South Western Region
Prudential Buildings, Wine Street, Bristol, 1. (Tel. Bristol 294821.
Code: OBR 2. 294821. Telex No. 44214.)
L. I. Macbeth

Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

Midland Region
Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221.
Code: 021. MID 8221. Telex No. 33702.)
J. F. J. Jardine.

North Western Region
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, 1. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)
R. J. Forbes, C.B.E.

Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C3. (Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. CIT 2855. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 30867/8. Code: OIN 3. 30867/8.)
P. J. L. Homan.

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in June was 3 per cent less than in June 1965.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that in the period January-June the amount of cloth woven was 4 per cent less than in the same months of 1965; production of single yarn was 7 per cent less and the amount of yarn doubled 6 per cent less.

Production in the cotton industry

(all figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (*a*)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (*b*)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.				Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·06	19·5	10·8
1964†	9·58	2·76	2·57	2·26	19·5	11·5
1965	9·32	2·74	2·53	2·31	19·5	12·0
1965 June*	7·67	2·38	2·13	1·95	19·6	11·7
July	7·90	2·20	2·25	2·15	12·3	8·5
August	9·55	2·78	2·33	2·25	20·3	12·0
September*	9·03	2·54	2·45	2·31	19·2	11·9
October	10·02	2·78	2·65	2·51	20·8	13·0
November	9·84	2·74	2·67	2·45	20·6	13·1
December*	8·58	2·42	2·28	2·14	17·6	11·4
1966 January	9·38	2·73	2·42	2·39	19·1	13·1
February	9·35	2·80	2·52	2·31	19·2	12·9
March*	9·53	2·87	2·55	2·37	19·6	13·0
April	8·64	2·52	2·31	2·15	18·4	11·9
May	9·72	2·93	2·60	2·48	20·0	13·2
June*	7·19	2·31	2·09	1·90	18·2	11·8

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry. (*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarns spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
*Average of 5 weeks. †53-week period.

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THE VOLUME of orders-on-hand in the textile and clothing industries at the end of June 1966 was at the same level as at the end of May. The rate of receipt of net new orders in June was 6 per cent less than in June 1965, but the rate of deliveries was 2 per cent more.

Taking May and June together, the rate of deliveries was the same, while the rate of receipt of net orders was 1 per cent more compared with the same two months last year.

Textile and clothing industries (a)

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (*c*)	Deliveries (*c*)
	April 1959 = 100	average 1959 deliveries = 100	average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	100	92	93
1963	117	100	95
1964	124	99	98
1965	121	98	99
1965 1st quarter	121	97	99
2nd quarter	127	102	97
3rd quarter	117	87	95
4th quarter	121	107	103
1966 1st quarter*	122	100	100
2nd quarter*	127	101	96
1965 April	123	101	97
May	124	103	102
June	127	102	93
1966 April*	123	96	95
May*	127	112	100
June*	127	96	95

(*a*) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting sections of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(*b*) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(*c*) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.
*Provisional.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in June was 7 per cent more than in June, 1965; this comparison may be affected, however, by the changing incidence of the Whitsun holiday. Taking the two months May and June together, the volume of production was 2 per cent less than in the same two months last year.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, when allowance is made for the length of the working month, the rate of production of tops was 1 per cent less than in June 1965. The rate of delivery of worsted yarn was 1 per cent less and of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) 7 per cent less.

Output of the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (*a*)	Woollen yarn (*b*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*c*)		Blankets (*b*)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Million lb.				Million sq.yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0	78·3	59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1964	104·6	66·3	81·5	58·3	44·3	37·1	8·2
1965	100·7	61·9	80·4	56·9	43·8	36·9	8·2
1965 1st quarter	103·4	63·5	84·5	58·7	41·1	39·6	8·3
2nd quarter	102·5	62·9	82·8	55·9	43·2	35·3	6·7
3rd quarter	92·2	57·9	70·9	53·1	45·0	33·9	8·0
4th quarter	104·6	63·3	83·6	59·9	46·0	38·8	9·8
1966 1st quarter	104·9	63·4	83·7	59·8	41·9	37·8	8·1
2nd quarter	102·1	60·1	81·8	57·1	42·4	31·7	6·3
1965 April	34·0	20·4	27·4	17·8	12·9	11·5	2·2
May	35·6	22·4	28·4	19·4	15·0	12·5	2·1
June	32·9	20·1	27·1	18·7	15·3	11·3	2·3
1966 April	31·7	18·5	25·5	18·0	12·0	9·5	2·0
May	33·6	19·7	27·2	18·7	14·4	11·1	1·9
June	36·8	21·8	29·2	20·4	16·0	11·2	2·4

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Exports of wool textile products

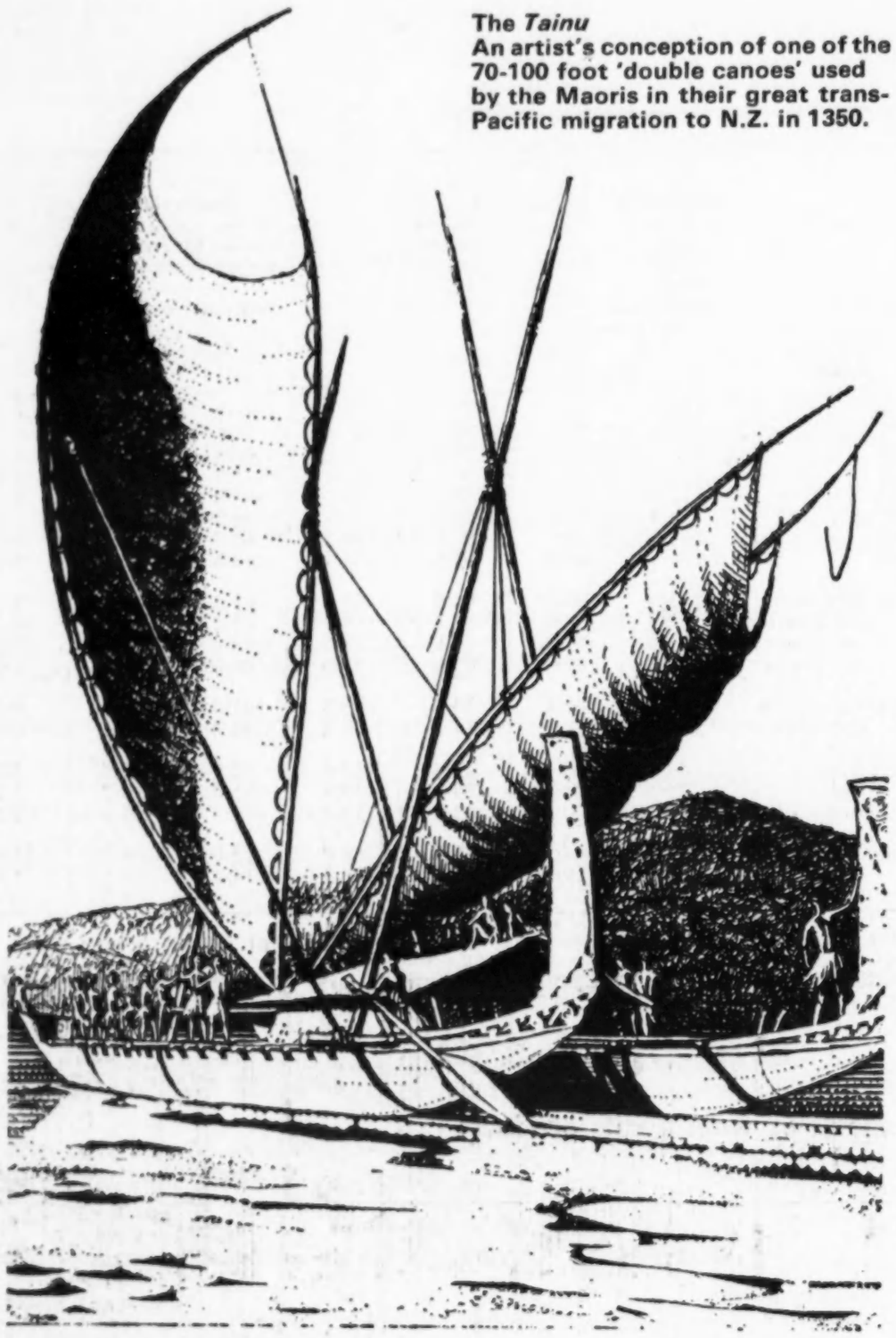
Quarters or quarterly averages

	Wool tops		Yarns		Woven fabrics		Other wool textile products (*a*)	Total
	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. sq. yds.	£m.	£m.
1958	9·83	22·21	4·08	6·29	15·98	23·82	0·93	30·82
1959	10·02	24·10	4·62	7·77	16·18	25·73	0·96	31·78
1960	10·23	22·79	5·09	8·21	16·51	24·39	1·05	32·88
1961	9·92	23·02	4·53	7·29	15·97	22·68	0·83	31·24
1962	8·46	19·55	4·57	7·37	15·53	22·02	0·74	29·30
1963	10·71	24·00	5·32	8·47	15·94	22·32	0·75	32·72
1964	9·60	18·79	5·52	8·03	16·81	22·36	1·03	32·95
1965	7·24	16·00	5·13	7·55	17·00	22·19	1·15	30·52
1964								
1st qtr.	10·48	21·20	5·66	8·58	15·95	21·95	0·97	33·07
2nd qtr.	12·11	23·25	6·05	8·85	17·47	23·30	1·03	36·66
3rd qtr.	7·60	14·74	4·92	6·96	16·64	21·72	1·04	30·20
4th qtr.	8·19	15·96	5·46	7·73	17·17	22·46	1·07	31·89
1965								
1st qtr.	7·72	16·41	5·40	7·82	15·79	20·83	1·06	29·97
2nd qtr.	7·09	15·87	5·00	7·54	17·32	22·24	1·10	30·51
3rd qtr.	6·79	15·31	5·03	7·53	17·93	23·32	1·25	31·00
4th qtr.	7·38	16·41	5·08	7·31	16·96	22·39	1·17	30·58
1966								
1st qtr.	7·50	16·86	5·11	7·42	16·29	21·14	0·91	29·80
2nd qtr.	7·39	16·05	5·01	7·50	15·20	19·06	0·92	28·52

(*a*) Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets; travelling rugs; woollen and worsted fents; and other made-up textile articles, not individually specified in the Export List, of sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the above table: sheep's or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rags and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

New Zealand wasn't too far away for its first traders



The *Tainu*
An artist's conception of one of the 70-100 foot 'double canoes' used by the Maoris in their great trans-Pacific migration to N.Z. in 1350.

WHY SHOULD IT BE FOR YOU?

We have nearly 200 branches in New Zealand. They supply us with regular reports on local market conditions, on import and export needs. We know, or can find out for you, a lot of other things if you are thinking of doing business with—or just visiting—our country. Just ask us. Ask us, too, for our latest **Review of the Economic Situation in New Zealand.**

The National Bank
OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Our London address: **8 Moorgate, London E.C.2 (Tel: MONarch 8311)**

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BANGKOK

17th NOV – 10th DEC 1966

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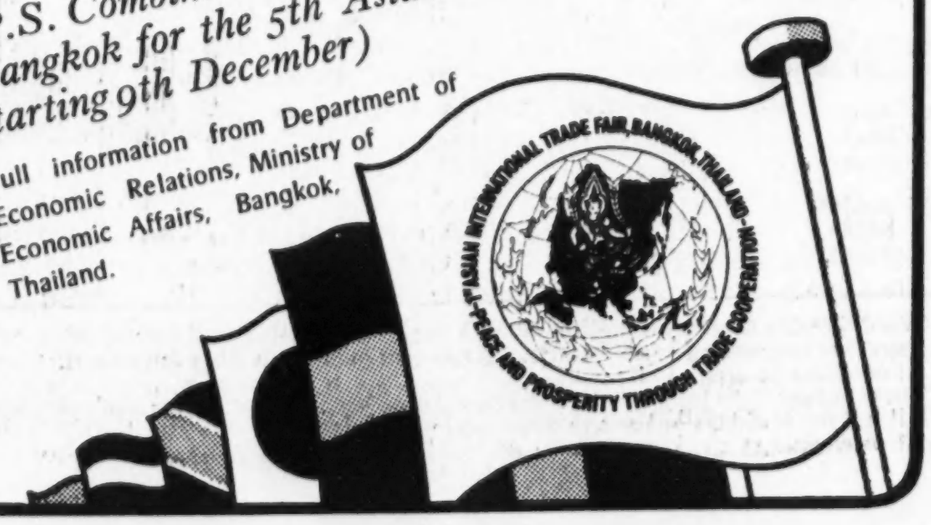
- INTERESTED IN NEW MARKETS ? More than half the world's population lives in Asia. The Fair is your gateway to this huge market.
- INTERESTED IN NEW INVESTMENTS ? Representatives of Asian Governments will be attending the Fair to discuss investment opportunities with you.

(P.S. Combine business with pleasure—Stay on in Bangkok for the 5th Asian Games, starting 9th December)

Full information from Department of Economic Relations, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bangkok, Thailand.



Exhibitions and Fairs

Mr. George Darling to open British store promotion in Paris

MR. GEORGE DARLING, Minister of State, Board of Trade, will officially open a major British consumer goods promotion at the Paris department store of Galeries Lafayette today (August 26).

Galeries Lafayette is one of the most important store groups in France and the decision to organize the promotion was made in the light of the forthcoming British Week in Lyons. It was felt that the enthusiasm for the British Week will stimulate a general interest in British goods.

The store has allocated 5,000 square metres of floor space to the promotion and substantial purchases of British products have been made. These include china, foodstuffs, hardware, men's and women's clothing, textiles, toilet articles, toys and smokers' requisites. Eye-catching window displays are being arranged by the store and the Board of Trade is supplying a large quantity of display material. A London bus will transport Parisians from a central car park to the store.

The Paris promotion runs from August 26 throughout September. Galeries Lafayette will also be holding a special promotion of British goods at their Lyons store during the British Week to be held there from October 21-29.

Mr. R. P. Wilson, general manager of Radiation International Limited, examines a Sunhouse 'Vistaflame' electric fire on the Radiation stand at the recent American Trailer Coach Association Show in Los Angeles.

Board of Trade at the Export Services Exhibition

THE SUCCESS last year of the first Export Services Exhibition has, say the organizers, not only led the large majority of exhibitors to book again but encouraged a substantial number of new participants to take space at the second show, to be held in the Empire Hall at Olympia, London, from October 10 to 14.

The specialized export services of packaging, warehousing, banking, finance, insurance, transport, sea and air freight, language study, translation, printing, docks, ferries, shipping and airlines and many other services will all be demonstrated and explained by experts in their own spheres. Some of these exhibitors will also be concerned with the facilities of certain ports or export services to particular countries. Thus, under one roof, there will be an opportunity to discuss and compare ways and means of expanding international business in the most trouble-free and profitable manner.

Government services on show

The Board of Trade are exhibiting on a stand featuring the numerous Government services available to exporters. These will include details of the assistance which the Board of Trade Export Services Branch and its regional offices can give with the aid of the Commercial Branch of HM Diplomatic Service.

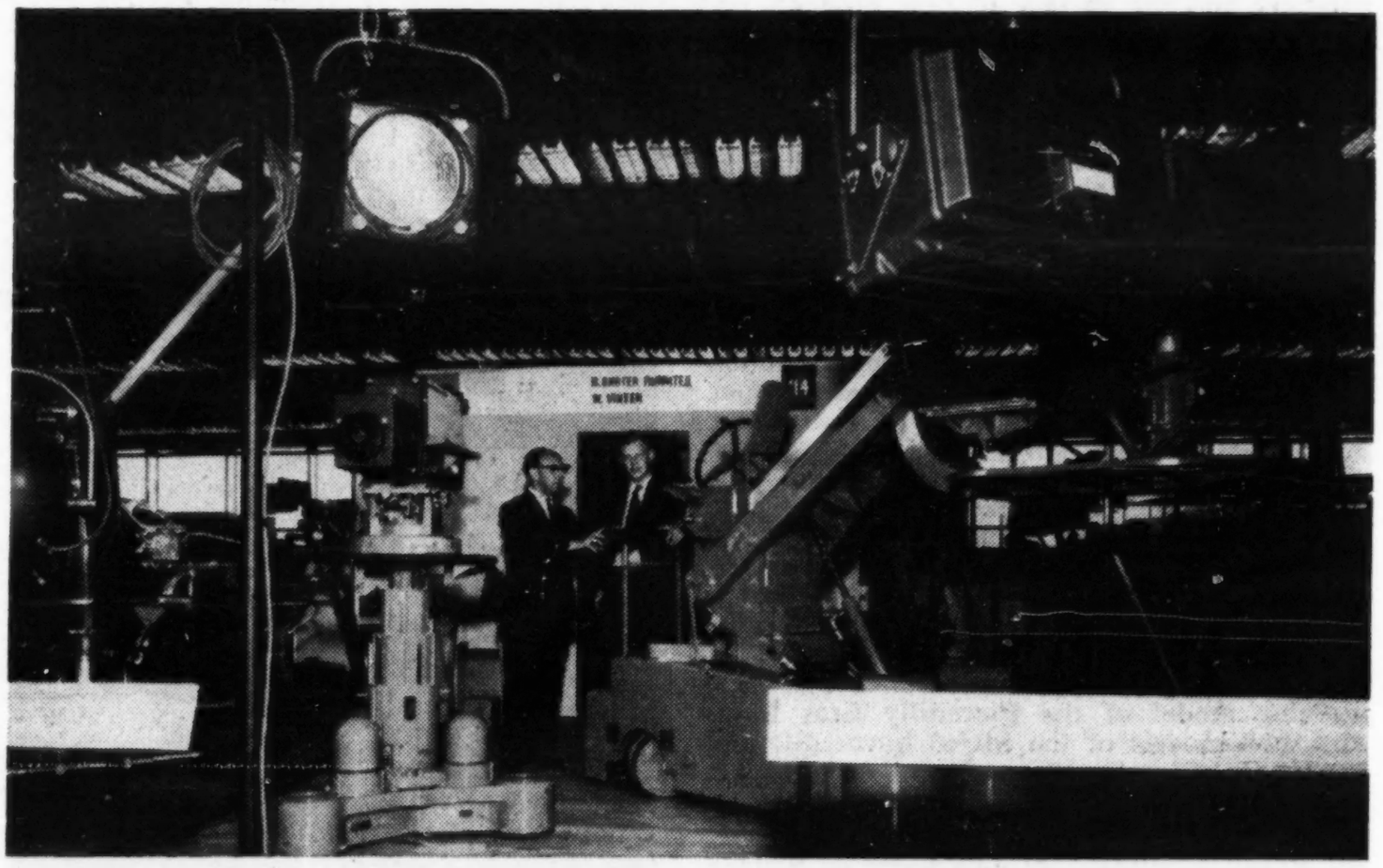
'Call Export Intelligence', which has been publicized in the national press, will be a prominent feature. By dialling City 9633 for its headquarters in London or by calling any of the Board's regional offices, the inquirer can take his first step to profitable exporting. The Board of Trade's Export Intelligence service provides information from a network of over 200 commercial posts overseas about markets, guidance on the prospects for an exporter's own particular type of product, names of likely agents, tariff information and many other useful facts – a service that is free, fast and confidential. An exporter can find out about help provided in exhibiting at overseas trade fairs or taking part in a British Week. When he wishes to see the market for himself, the Board of Trade and the Commercial Diplomatic Officers overseas can help him plan his programme, provide information about the status and capabilities of local firms and agents and arrange introductions where required.

Another feature of the stand will be a demonstration of the daily production of *Export Services Bulletin*. This is a valuable source of information for British firms engaged in overseas trade and provides information on calls for tender overseas, market reports, export opportunities, market pointers and world economic comments. It is published daily from Monday to Friday inclusive and is posted direct to the subscriber on the day of issue.

Export Credits Guarantee Department have their own section on the stand and will have staff available to answer inquiries about the various credits guarantee schemes it operates for exports of all kinds, and another section will describe the world-wide information services of the Central Office of Information.

The organizers of the Export Services Exhibition are Mack-Brooks Exhibitions Ltd., 96 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

CONTRACT FOLLOWS OVERSEAS EXHIBITIONS



A £53,000 contract to equip the first studio in Rumania's new television centre has been won by Mole-Richardson (England) Ltd., makers of lighting equipment. Moles followed up an individual exhibition in Budapest's International Trade Fair in May by joining with W. Vinten Ltd., of Bury St. Edmunds, whose pathfinder cranes, pedestals and pan and tilt heads are already familiar to the Soviet Union, in exhibiting at the Moscow Fair. In this photograph are the new Vinten Heron crane (right centre), the HP Pedestal, the Type III Pan and Tilt Head, and Mole's Dualite, the 5Kw Senior spotlight and Tenlite. Demonstrating the equipment in Moscow were (left) Mr. Eric Wolfensohn, general sales manager of Mole-Richardson, and (right) Mr. A. R. MacMath, Vinten's sales manager.

Successful food show in New York

THE HUGE and expanding United States market for speciality foods is worth nearly two billion dollars a year – good enough reason for Britain to have participated for the second time in the National Fancy Food & Confection Show, New York, from August 14 to 17. This annual international show, the twelfth to be organized in New York, continues to grow in size and to improve both in the quality of exhibitors and buyers taking part and in the volume of business transacted. it is a shop window on the United States market, in which are displayed a wide selection of gourmet foods, from confectionery and gift-packaged foods to preserves, condiments, cereal products and other specialities.

The British stand, the largest in the international section, was designed by the Central Office of Information. A dozen British companies belonging to the important Rank Hovis McDougall and Rowntree groups exhibited their products by arrangement between the Cake & Biscuit Alliance of Great Britain and the Board of Trade.

Nine member firms of the Rank Hovis McDougall group, who initiated special efforts to penetrate the United States gourmet food market less than a year ago, exhibited a wide range of fine foods, including crispbreads, low sugar preserves, Pasta foods, biscuits and confectionery. The group reported firm orders taken during the show of over $100,000 and expressed complete satisfaction at the great success of this, their first concerted venture in the United States market.

The Rowntree group displayed its internationally famous range of confectionery and biscuit products, including those of Romary and Gray Dunn. Their United States representatives were very satisfied with their participation in the show, expressing the desire to make a bigger and better effort in 1967.

There were also British products from many other manufacturers displayed by their United States agents or representatives throughout other parts of the Fancy Food Show; their numbers and the variety of new products on display increase slightly each year as does the quality of the displays and the volume of business transacted. A few firms sent over representatives to support their sales effort, and this was especially welcome. At the official inquiry desk on the British stand a number of worthwhile inquiries by potential American buyers and distributors were received on behalf of British firms not represented at the show.

To complement the British effort a second special annual British supplement to Telefood Magazine was prepared by the British Consulate General and the British Information Services in New York in collaboration with a British food consultant and United States distributors of British food and distributed to buyers attending the show. It included a detailed directory of British manufacturers and their representatives in the United States market, and a co-ordinated series of articles and advertisements illustrating fine British foods, methods of preparing and serving them and ideas about retailing and promoting them.

A reception was given in the new British Trade Centre jointly by the President of the British-American Chamber of Commerce and the Director of Trade Development in honour of the British exhibitors and representatives of British food manufacturers. There was a very good attendance by important food buyers and food press representatives. British food items displayed included rare Sage Derby cheeses. (specially flown in by BOAC), Whitbread's beer on draught, Schweppes mixes, Scotch smoked salmon, and many other delicacies. A discriminating audience rated the food (and drink) highly.

A wide range of British foods is on the market here. But there is plenty of scope for new lines of good quality, and a lively interest in items from Britain. This year's show was attended by over 14,000 buyers: it clearly demonstrated that British manufacturers wishing to enter the market in strength can get off the ground quickly by showing in New York.

Sydney International Toy Fair, 1967

THE SYDNEY International Toy Fair will be held in the Menzies Hotel, Sydney, from February 12-16, 1967. The 1966 Fair was so successful that the organizing committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. G. Leeman, has reserved 6,500 sq. ft. of open space on the second floor of the Menzies Hotel, in addition to the two floors of private rooms which were occupied this year. As previously, the 1967 Fair will be open to trade representatives only – the general public will not be admitted at any time.

Exhibitors' reports have confirmed the success of the 1966 Fair when the volume of business exceeded all expectations. Consequently, interest in the 1967 Fair has been stimulated and inquiries have been received for space from firms in Britain, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, United States and Western Germany.

British toy manufacturers, whose products dominated the 1966 Fair, will be well to the fore again in 1967.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for firms outside London is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. (*Addresses on page* 534.)

British stores promotion at St. John's

VISCOUNT AMORY, former Governor-General of Canada, is to open a British store promotion at St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 29. Eight major retail stores in the Water Street area of St. John's, Newfoundland, are staging a special promotion of British consumer goods from September 29 to October 8. A substantial amount of British merchandise has been purchased for the promotion.

Each store is being extensively decorated with flags, heraldic banners, coloured transparencies, lion shields and a wide range of other display material. In addition a 10ft. high working model of the Piccadilly Eros fountain, two models of the SRN6 hovercraft and an HS125 executive jet will be on show in certain stores.

In the St. John's Civic Arena a fisheries exhibition is being held and a special display of British marine and fishing equipment has been arranged. Products on show will be available at St. John's stores.

A novel feature of this promotion will be the visit of the submarine HMS Acheron which will be open to the public during the period of her stay at St. John's. It is hoped to hold the opening ceremony on board the corvette HMS Malcolm which will also be visiting St. John's during the stores promotion.

British books for Moscow

BRITAIN was one of the principal exhibitors in The International Exhibition of Computers and Technical Literature, which opened at Moscow University on August 15. The Exhibition which goes on till August 27, is held every four years in conjunction with the Congress of the International Mathematical Association.

The British section, which has been organized by the London Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the Board of Trade, comprised books from 26 publishers together with a display of technical literature from 12 leading British computer and electronic manufacturers.

Oxoid Limited, the Oxo subsidiary firm who make dehydrated culture media for bacteria detection, report great success at the Trade Fair held during the 9th International Congress of Microbiology in Moscow from July 25 to August 2. One substantial order has already been received and when government yearly budgets are allocated it is certain that large orders will follow. All literature whether in Russian or in English was eagerly taken.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Britain and Italy

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN made between Britain and Italy to continue until June 30, 1967, the existing arrangements for the two items for which import quotas are still in force in Italy.

For gold and gold alloy the quota remains at £90,000.

For gold manufactures the quota has been increased to £25,000.

Licences will continue to be granted for the import into Italy of tetra-ethyl lead and anti-knock compounds based on tetra-ethyl lead.

Italy will, as previously, permit the export to Britain of at least 1,000 tons of angols, of which 200 tons may be in the form of wine lees.

Czechoslovakia and Greece

IT HAS BEEN reported that a commercial and financial agreement was signed in Prague on June 29 between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Greece.

The agreement is effective from July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1967.

A copy of the quota lists, in French, is available for examination in Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Room E11, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449/450).

Pakistan and Rumania

ON JULY 7, 1966 the governments of Pakistan and Rumania entered into an agreement for the exchange of goods between the two countries for 1966/1967.

Included among the commodities for export from Pakistan are raw jute, raw cotton and cotton textiles while cement, chemicals, tools and workshop equipment are among the items for export from Rumania.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

France and Irish Republic

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commence International* of July 13/16, 1966, published details of the extension of the trade agreement of November 10, 1959, between the Irish Republic and France. By an exchange of letters dated June 20, 1966, between the governments of the Irish Republic and France, the Republics of Central Africa, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the agreement is further extended for a period of one year from January 1966.

In order to gain further knowledge about one aspect of Britain's trade with Poland, Mr. T. Brimelow (second from left) went to Bolton recently to visit Dobson & Barlow Machinery Sales Ltd. Mr. Brimelow, newly appointed Ambassador in Warsaw, and Dobson's have good experience of trading with Poland, having sold textile machinery for man-made fibres worth more than £1½ million in recent years to Metalexport, the Polish import agency. Seen from left to right are Mr. J. K. Fletcher, managing director of Dobson & Barlow Machinery Sales Ltd.; Mr. Brimelow; Mr. F. G. Hawkings, group director responsible for the Textile Machinery Group of Stone-Platt Industries; and Mr. W. Thornley, chairman and managing director of Dobson & Barlow Ltd.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

France and Sweden

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of July 13/16, 1966, published details of the extension of the trade agreement on March 9, 1961, between France and Sweden. By an exchange of letters dated June 21, 1966, between the governments of Sweden and France, the Republics of Central Africa, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Upper Volta, Chad, and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the agreement is further extended for a period of one year from January 1, 1966.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily from Monday to Friday, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form and specimen copy can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433. Telex 25977. Answer back: Bothillgate, Ldn.) Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

ARGENTINA

(158/66) Micro-Wave Network for Ministerio de Defensa Nacional. October 14. E.S.B. 30428/66.
(158/66) Communications Equipment for Secretaria de Guerra. September 16. E.S.B. 30481/66.

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Railways:
(163/66) Wheel and Axle. September 13. E.S.B. 31243/66.*
(163/66) Portable Buildings. September 13. E.S.B. 31242/66.
(163/66) Wheels and Axles. September 13. E.S.B. 31244/66.*
(163/66) Generating Unit for Kalgoorlie Electricity Department. September 30. E.S.B. 30993/66.*
(161/66) Track Construction and Appurtenant Work for Queensland Railway. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 19. E.S.B. 29335/66.
(160/66) Transmission Line for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. October 4. E.S.B. 30927/66.
(162/66) Pipeline for Townsville City Council, Queensland. September 23. E.S.B. 31250/66.
(161/66) Canvas for Western Australia State Tender Board. September 8. E.S.B. 30933/66.*

BURMA

Myanma Export Import Corporation:
(158/66) Dyestuffs. September 10. E.S.B. 30412/66.*
(158/66) Cash Register and Printing Machine. August 31. E.S.B. 30411/66.*
(158/66) Steel Bar, Billets and Wire. September 15. E.S.B. 30426/66.*
(158/66) Fork Lift Truck. September 15. E.S.B. 30425/66.*
(158/66) Pipes and Tubing. September 7. E.S.B. 30430/66.*
(163/66) Linseed Oil. September 17. E.S.B. 31278/66.*

The Crown Cork Company Limited report that as the result of a determined drive in the Middle East they have more than doubled exports of crown corks to the area in the first five months of 1966 compared with the same period last year. Mr. Ian Brash, export sales manager attributes this success both to a tour of the area carried out in the latter half of the last year and also to the competitive prices and delivery dates offered to the company's customers. Mr. Brash is seen here planning his next tour with assistant Mrs. S. Taylor.

CANADA

(161/66) Supervisory System for Manitoba Hydro. September 15. E.S.B. 30926/66.

CEYLON

(162/66) Tyres, Tubes and Flaps for Ceylon Transport Board. October 5. E.S.B. 31209/66.
(162/66) Khaki Drill for Department of Government Stores. September 30. E.S.B. 31204/66.
Marketing Department:
(163/66) Glass Jars. October 10. E.S.B. 31224/66.
(163/66) Aluminium Caps for Glass Jars. October 10. E.S.B. 31223/66.

COSTA RICA

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:
(159/66) Electrical Equipment. (Further Information.) September 16. E.S.B. 26537/66.
(162/66) Telecommunication Equipment. November 9. E.S.B. 30996/66.*
(162/66) Telecommunication Equipment. November 9. E.S.B. 30995/66.*
(162/66) Transciever and Accessories for Instituto Nacional de Seguros. September 9. E.S.B. 30977/66.*
(162/66) Electrical Equipment for La Junta Directiva del Teatro Nacional. September 19. E.S.B. 30976/66.*
(161/66) Electrical Equipment for Seccion de Proveeduria de la Caiya Costarricense de Seguro Social. September 9. E.S.B. 30936/66.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
(162/66) Processed Fullers Earth. September 15. E.S.B. 30988/66.*
(162/66) Acetic Acid. September 15. E.S.B. 30989/66.*
(162/66) Cast Steel Tubes. September 16. E.S.B. 31217/66.*
(162/66) Hoists and Pull Lifts. September 14. E.S.B. 31222/66.*
(162/66) Vibration Meter. September 15. E.S.B. 31219/66.*
(162/66) Valves. September 20. E.S.B. 31211/66.*
(162/66) Offset Printing Machine. September 17. E.S.B. 31212/66.*
(162/66) Steel Pipes and Boiler Tubes. September 14. E.S.B. 31210/66.*
(162/66) Pump. September 15. E.S.B. 30987/66.*
(162/66) Humidity and Temperature Recorder. September 16. E.S.B. 30992/66.*
(162/66) Draw-Works Spare Parts. September 15. E.S.B. 30986/66.*
(162/66) Boiler Tube. September 12. E.S.B. 30984/66.*
(162/66) Stroboscope. September 14. E.S.B. 31220/66.*
(162/66) Insulating Line Hose. September 19. E.S.B. 31214/66.*
(162/66) Paint Pigments and Dryers. September 15. E.S.B. 31213/66.*
(162/66) Atrazine. September 13. E.S.B. 31221/66.*
(162/66) Rubber Sleeves. September 17. E.S.B. 31215/66.*
(162/66) Centipede Conveyors. September 12. E.S.B. 30985/66.*
(162/66) Lifts. September 9. E.S.B. 30990/66.*
(162/66) Metals. September 11. E.S.B. 31208/66.*
(162/66) Chain. September 15. E.S.B. 31216/66.*
(162/66) Temperature Recorder. September 19. E.S.B. 31218/66.*

GREECE

Ministry of Commerce:
(159/66) Red Sand. September 12. E.S.B. 30547/66.*
(159/66) Tools. (Re-issue of Tender). September 7. E.S.B. 15968/65.*
(161/66) Diesel Truck (Re-issue of Tender, with amendments.) September 9. E.S.B. 11549/66.*
(161/66) Scales. (Re-issue of Tender, with amendments.) Closing date now September 9. E.S.B. 19951/66.*
(159/66) Football Pool Coupons for l'Organization Helleniques de Prognostics de Football. September 30. E.S.B. 30549/66.*

HONG KONG

(161/66) Valve Testing Apparatus for Stores Department. September 30. E.S.B. 30925/66.*

ICELAND

(161/66) Transformers for National Power Company. (Pre-qualification.) November 10. E.S.B. 30971/66.

INDIA

Beas Purchase Organization:
(161/66) Steam Cleaning Unit. November 2. E.S.B. 30955/66.*
(162/66) Steel Bars. October 20. E.S.B. 30953/66.*
(160/66) Cable and Accessories for Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. October 7. E.S.B. 30567/66.*
(160/66) Pile Driving Steam Hammer for Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. September 12. E.S.B. 30568/66.*
Director General of Supplies and Disposals:
(158/66) Wire Drawing Equipment. September 14. E.S.B. 30480/66.*
(161/66) Power Press. September 23. E.S.B. 30952/66.*
(162/66) Steel Tubes and Bars for Fertilizer Corporation of India. (Further Information. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 29880/66.*
(158/66) Copper Strips for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. September 12. E.S.B. 30527/66.*
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.:
(163/66) Mechanical Sweeper. September 16. E.S.B. 31634/66.
(163/66) Mineral Ores. September 10. E.S.B. 31281/66.
(161/66) Tin Ingots for India Supply Mission. October 10. E.S.B. 30969/66.
(160/66) Railway Electrification Equipment for Indian Railways-Railway Electrification. December 15. E.S.B. 30565/66.
(158/66) Bolt Forging Machine for Integral Coach Factory. September 6. E.S.B. 30433/66.
(159/66) Demineralizing Plant for Madras Electricity System. October 3. E.S.B. 30435/66.
Mysore State Electricity Board:
(158/66) Switchgear Cubicles. September 29. E.S.B. 30437/66.
(158/66) Time Switches. September 15. E.S.B. 30436/66.

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(160/66) Coal Crusher and Vibratory Feeder for National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. September 12. E.S.B. 30566/66.*

UP State Electricity Board:

(159/66) Cranes and Trailers. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 25628/66.*

(162/66) Transformers. November 1. E.S.B. 31236/66.

IRAN

(161/66) Canvas for Imperial Iranian Army. November 1. E.S.B. 30932/66.*

Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:

(159/66) Cellulose Film and Tear Tape. October 22. E.S.B. 30559/66.*

(159/66) Cigarette Filters and Cork Tape. October 23. E.S.B. 30560/66.

(162/66) Aluminium Foil. October 25. E.S.B. 30958/66.*

IRAQ

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:

(158/66) Screen Printing Machine. October 9. E.S.B. 30446/66.*

(158/66) Valves. October 2. E.S.B. 30447/66.

(163/66) Cigarette Manufacturing Materials for Cigarette Manufacturing Service. September 9. E.S.B. 31628/66.

(159/66) Sheet Ruling Machine for Directorate of Government Press. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 29529/66.*

(158/66) Gas Cylinders for Gas Distribution Administration. September 27. E.S.B. 30443/66.*

(158/66) Workshop Equipment for Ministry of Communications. October 2. E.S.B. 30498/66.

Ministry of Defence:

(158/66) Airport Construction. September 27. E.S.B. 30040/66.

(158/66) Overalls. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 30442/66.*

(159/66) Corrugated Cardboard. September 24. E.S.B. 30497/66.

(159/66) Tractors with Bulldozers. October 1. E.S.B. 30495/66.*

(159/66) Tractors with Bulldozers. October 1. E.S.B. 30493/66.*

(159/66) Tractors with Bulldozers. October 1. E.S.B. 30494/66.*

(158/66) Plastic Tumblers for Ministry of Health. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 29530/66.*

Ministry of Municipalities and Works:

(158/66) Switching Stations. October 4. E.S.B. 30476/66.

(158/66) Elevated Service Tank. October 11. E.S.B. 30475/66.

(158/66) Water Supply Scheme. October 11. E.S.B. 30453/66.

(158/66) Mechanical and Electrical Installations. November 1. E.S.B. 30496/66.

(158/66) Water Supply Scheme. October 11. E.S.B. 30452/66.

(158/66) Water Supply Scheme. October 11. E.S.B. 30451/66.

(158/66) Propane Gas Cylinders for Ministry of Oil September 27. E.S.B. 30444/66.

Ministry of Works and Housing:

(160/66) Hospital Construction. (Further Information.) Closing date further postponed to September 13. E.S.B. 6451/66.

(160/66) Universiay Construction Project. Closing date extended to October 11. E.S.B. 13636/66.

National Electricity Administration:

(160/66) Transformers. September 24. E.S.B. 30921/66.

(160/66) Cables. September 13. E.S.B. 30920/66.

(160/66) Workshop Machinery. September 17. E.S.B. 30919/66.

(160/66) Street Lighting Fittings and Lamps. September 17. E.S.B. 30918/66.

(160/66) Sterilizers. October 2. E.S.B. 30916/66.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Dublin Corporation:

(162/66) Steel Poles and Finials. September 20. E.S.B. 31371/66.

(162/66) Street Lighting Columns. September 20. E.S.B. 30970/66.

JORDAN

(159/66) Structural Steel etc. for Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 15. E.S.B. 25044/66.*

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd.:

(162/66) Mutton Cloth. September 13. E.S.B. 30947/66.*

(159/66) U.O.P. Inhibitor 12. September 13. E.S.B. 30503/66.*

(159/66) Sodium Tri-Phosphate. September 13. E.S.B. 30502/66.*

KENYA

(161/66) Telephone Wire for East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. (Further Information.) Closing date September 8. Tender documents now available from Administration's Agents. E.S.B. 29837/66.

KOREA

(158/66) Chemical Plant and Textile Machinery for Office of Supply. September 13. E.S.B. 30410/66.*

KUWAIT

(163/66) Butter and Cheese for Central Tenders Committee. September 7. E.S.B. 31227/66.

(163/66) Haberdashery for Ministry of Education. September 21. E.S.B. 30998/66.

(163/66) Cranes for Ministry of Finance and Oil-Customs and Ports. September 27. E.S.B. 31235/66.

LEBANON

(163/66) Electronic Tubes and Electrical Accessories for Ministere de l'Information. September 21. E.S.B. 31300/66.*

(161/66) Power Plant Equipment for L'Office National du Litani. (Pre-qualification.) September 30. E.S.B. 30937/66.*

LIBYA

Ministry of Finance:

(162/66) Uniforms. September 19. E.S.B. 30982/66.

(162/66) Hats. September 19. E.S.B. 30981/66.

MALAYSIA

(161/66) Telecommunications Supplies for Controller of Telecommunications Headquarters. September 8. E.S.B. 30948/66.

(161/66) Miscellaneous Stores for Ministry of Defence. September 9. E.S.B. 30939/66.

MALTA

Accountant General and Director of Contracts:

(161/66) Drugs and Chemicals. September 14. E.S.B. 30931/66.*

(161/66) Pumps. September 28. E.S.B. 30930/66.*

NEW ZEALAND

(162/66) Resistances for Slew Motors for Auckland Harbour Board. October 4. E.S.B. 30974/66.*

General Post Office:

(158/66) Test Instruments. September 16. E.S.B. 30409/66.*

(159/66) Testing Instruments. September 13. E.S.B. 30504/66.*

(159/66) Motor Switches. September 12. E.S.B. 30532/66.*

(160/66) Clocks. September 16. E.S.B. 30923/66.*

(162/66) Level Measuring Sets and Oscillators. September 23. E.S.B. 30966/66.*

(162/66) Locks. September 19. E.S.B. 30965/66.*

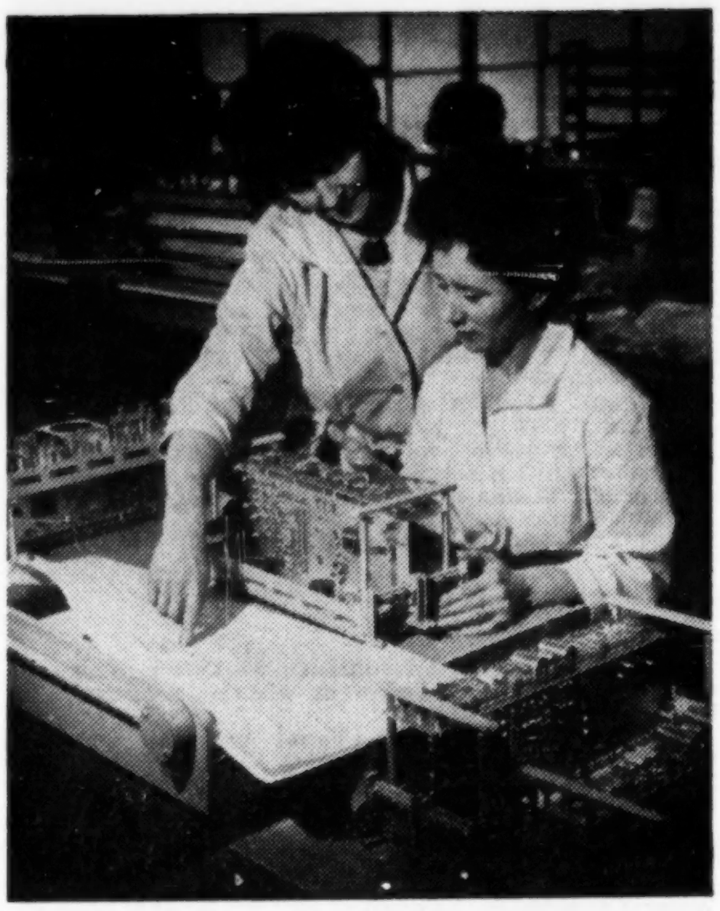
(163/66) Potentiometers and Resistors. September 23. E.S.B. 31226/66.*

(163/66) Files. September 22. E.S.B. 31225/66.*

(161/66) Permanent Way Material for New Zealand Railways. September 28. E.S.B. 30968/66.*

PAKISTAN

(162/66) Rock Sulphur for East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. September 15. E.S.B. 30979/66.*



This sub-assembly for a signalling test set is being inspected at one of the Newport (Mon.) plants of Standard Telephones and Cables Limited. The completed unit will be exported to South-West Africa, where it will be used for lining up channels in rural telephone systems. The equipment is made by STC's Testing Apparatus Division, which exports nearly 70 per cent of its production.

(160/66) Spares for Rolling Stock for Pakistan Eastern Railways. September 28. E.S.B. 30922/66.

PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC

(163/66) Equipment for Booster Pumping Stations for National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority. October 11. E.S.B. 31233/66.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:

(162/66) Cleaning Cloths. September 9. E.S.B. 30964/66.*

(162/66) Hand Tools and Builders' Hardware. September 13. E.S.B. 30961/66.

(162/66) Textiles; Needles. September 16. E.S.B. 30960/66.*

(162/66) Sterilizers. September 20. E.S.B. 30959/66.*

(162/66) Laboratory Apparatus. September 9. E.S.B. 30963/66.*

(162/66) Paper. September 9. E.S.B. 30962/66.

State Tender Board:

(160/66) Potentiometric Recorder. September 13. E.S.B. 30592/66.*

(160/66) Oscilloscope. September 7. E.S.B. 30594/66.*

(160/66) Hooks, Clevis etc. September 8. E.S.B. 30595/66.*

(161/66) Weighing-in Balances. September 14. E.S.B. 30593/66.*

(161/66) Salt Bath Furnace. September 9. E.S.B. 30596/66.*

(*Continued on next page*)

EXPORT THE WILSON WAY TO SCANDINAVIA

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Tel. 26081 Telex 52277/8

(161/66) Ferro-Silicon. September 7. E.S.B. 30598/66.*
(161/66) Laboratory Equipment. September 7. E.S.B. 30599/66.*
(161/66) Agronomic Instruments. September 13. E.S.B. 30901/66.*
(161/66) Micro-Projection Apparatus. September 13. E.S.B. 30600/66.*
(161/66) Cooling Unit. September 8. E.S.B. 30911/66.*
(161/66) Chisels. September 7. E.S.B. 30912/66.*
(161/66) Gas Furnace. September 12. E.S.B. 30904/66.*
(161/66) Clocks. October 6. E.S.B. 30913/66.*
(161/66) Combustion Boats. September 21. E.S.B. 30906/66.*
(161/66) Diamond Grinding Wheels. September 7. E.S.B. 30907/66.*
(161/66) Stoppers and Caps for Vaccine Bottles. September 14. E.S.B. 30902/66.*
(161/66) Stationers Materials. September 9. E.S.B. 30903/66.*
(161/66) Paint Sprayers. September 8. E.S.B. 30905/66.*

SPAIN

(162/66) Rock Reinforcement Work for Junta de Obras y Servicios del Puerto de Malaga. September 15. E.S.B. 30973/66.
(162/66) Measuring and Control Apparatus for Ministerio de Informacion y Turismo. September 7. E.S.B. 30972/66.

SUDAN

(159/66) Electric Lamps for Central Electricity and Water Corporation. September 10. E.S.B. 30507/66.*
Sudan Gezira Board:
(159/66) Seed Dressing. September 12. E.S.B. 30508/66.*
(162/66) Well Boring Equipment. September 15. E.S.B. 31201/66.*

TANZANIA

(161/66) Telephone Exchange for East African Ports and Telecommunications Administration. (Further Information.) October 5. E.S.B. 29836/66.

THAILAND

(159/66) Generator Plant for Lignite Authority (Samsen). September 8. E.S.B. 30543/66.
(159/66) Battery and Battery Charger for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. September 15. E.S.B. 30542/66.*
(159/66) Steel Wire Rope for Royal Irrigation Department. September 28. E.S.B. 30551/66.*
State Railway of Thailand:
(159/66) Angle Iron and Mild Steel Channels. September 7. E.S.B. 30552/66.
(161/66) Miscellaneous Stores. September 19. E.S.B. 30946/66.*

TUNISIA

(160/66) Pharmaceuticals for Pharmacie Centrale de Tunisie. October 15. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 30563/66.*

TURKEY

(158/66) Sub-Station Equipment for Bank of the Provinces. September 15. E.S.B. 30471/66.*
(161/66) Drilling Bits for Ministry for Rural Affairs. September 15. E.S.B. 30934/66.*
(158/66) Glass Insulators for P.T.T. Administration. September 8. E.S.B. 30467/66.*

UNITED STATES

(163/66) Autotransformers for Department of the Interior. (Further Information.) Re-issued. September 15. E.S.B. 13152/66.*

URUGUAY

A.N.C.A.P. (State Oil and Alcohol Monopoly):
(159/66) Vehicle Weighing Machine. September 15. E.S.B. 30492/66.
(159/66) Measuring Instruments. September 16. E.S.B. 30487/66.
(159/66) Catalyzer. September 16. E.S.B. 30488/66.
(159/66) Inhibitor. September 14. E.S.B. 30483/66.
(159/66) Conveyor Chain. September 15. E.S.B. 30484/66.
(159/66) Self-Priming Pumps. September 15. E.S.B. 30485/66.
(159/66) Ethyl Fluid. September 16. E.S.B. 30486/66.
(159/66) Bauxite and Aluminium Hydroxide. September 9. E.S.B. 30489/66.

VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
(159/66) Air Conditioner. September 7. E.S.B. 30510/66.*
(159/66) Refrigerators. September 7. E.S.B. 30509/66.*
(162/66) Hospital Bath. September 21. E.S.B. 31238/66.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS

(159/66) Desalination and Generating Plants for Water and Power Authority. September 20. E.S.B. 30531/66.*

ZAMBIA

(159/66) Kitchen Chairs for Central Supply and Tender Board. September 9. E.S.B. 30513/66.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, agencies, export opportunities, market surveys, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily from Monday to Friday, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form and specimen copy can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433. Telex 25977. Answer back: Bothillgate, Ldn.).

Copies of those issues, which contain further details of the following items, can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. This number, the country and commodity should be quoted in all inquiries. (Telephone inquiries to City 5757, Ext. 427).

(158/66) List of Market Reports published in Export Service Bulletins during the last two years. E.S.B. 25794/66.

Algeria
(158/66) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 30630/66.

Australia
(161/66) Inquiry for icing sugar mill machinery. E.S.B. 24086/66.
(163/66) Inquiry in respect of coal handling plant. E.S.B. 31607/66.
(163/66) Inquiry for drink dispensing equipment. E.S.B. 31139/66.

Austria
(162/66) Inquiry for chemical machinery and parts; machine tools. E.S.B. 24347/66.

Bahamas
(161/66) Inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 15524/66.

Barbados
(159/66) Agency inquiry for handbags. E.S.B. 28284/66.
(159/66) Agency inquiry for motorcar accessories; pulleys. E.S.B. 30649/66.
(163/66) Agency inquiry for poultry and animal feeds and concentrates. E.S.B. 31343/66.

Brazil
(161/66) Inquiry for chinaware; cutlery silverware; wire. E.S.B. 25547/66.

Bulgaria
(160/66) Inquiry for road building and maintenance machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 30789/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for clothing; textiles. E.S.B. 30214/66.

Burma
(159/66) Inquiry for capsuling and tableting machinery. E.S.B. 29771/66.

Canada
(159/66) Agency inquiry for fancy goods. E.S.B. 30257/66.
(159/66) Inquiry for testing equipment. E.S.B. 30605/66.
(161/66) Inquiry for toys, toy books and games. E.S.B. 31017/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for butt welding machinery; drop hammers; jewellery findings; presses. E.S.B. 31109/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for canned foodstuffs. E.S.B. 31306/66.

Cyprus
(159/66) Inquiry for tailors' accessories and tools; textile piece-goods. E.S.B. 30747/66.

Czechoslovakia/Greece
(162/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5475/G.

Denmark
(159/66) Agency inquiry for buoys. E.S.B. 29242/66.
(159/66) Agency inquiry for coffee; salted nuts; salted sticks. E.S.B. 30236/66.
(160/66) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 31097/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for clothing; confectionery; foodstuffs; hardware; stationery. E.S.B. 31182/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for confectionery; foodstuffs. E.S.B. 31169/66.

Ecuador
(160/66) Agency inquiry for industrial chemicals and raw materials; miscellaneous industrial and consumer goods. E.S.B. 25965/66.

Finland/Greece
(158/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 13833/G.

France
(162/66) Agency inquiry for wood preservative equipment; woodworking machinery. E.S.B. 31342/66.
(158/66) Inquiry for building materials. E.S.B. 30277/66.
(160/66) Inquiry for weighing machine indicator heads. E.S.B. 30041/66.

Oil mill machinery manufactured by Rose, Downs & Thompson Limited, of Hull (a member of the Davy-Ashmore Group), being loaded on to the Russian vessel 'Vygosero' in Alexandra Dock, Hull. The machinery forms part of the £760,000 'four-in-one' contract awarded to Rosedowns in 1965 by the Spinzar Company for three complete cottonseed oil mills at Dasht-i-Archi, Khojaghar and Imam Sahib; and also for a cottonseed oil refining and cooking fat extension to their existing factory at Kunduz. All the equipment for the new factories is being shipped from the United Kingdom to Russia for overland transport to Afghanistan via Termez, the rail terminal on the Russian side of the River Oxus which forms part of the Russo/Afghani frontier. On arrival of the equipment at site Rosedowns' engineers will supervise erection, commission the plants and train local personnel to operate and maintain them.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(160/66) Agency inquiry for batteries. E.S.B. 31008/66.
(161/66) Agency inquiry for chemical and chemotechnical products; pharmaceutical products. E.S.B. 27611/66.

(162/66) Agency inquiry for building materials and equipment. E.S.B. 31338/66.
(159/66) Inquiry for thread cutters; tools and tool holders. E.S.B. 30863/66.
(160/66) Inquiry for women's costumes. E.S.B. 30745/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for gelatine. E.S.B. 31127/66.

Greece
(159/66) Agency inquiry for car mats; chamois leather. E.S.B. 29923/66.
(161/66) Agency inquiry for catering equipment; kitchenware; tableware. E.S.B. 31115/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for cashmeres; construction machinery; rolling mill; woodworking machinery. E.S.B. 27767/66.

Guatemala
(162/66) Inquiry for lipstick cases. E.S.B. 31380/66.

Hong Kong
(162/66) Inquiry for fire hose. E.S.B. 31344/66.

Iran
(161/66) Agency inquiry for motor cycles. E.S.B. 31039/66.
(159/66) Inquiry for air coolers; food supplies; household goods; razor blades – (further information). E.S.B. 30051/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for man-made fibres; nylon filament and stretch yarn; steel. E.S.B. 30013/66.

Iraq
(161/66) Agency inquiry for wallpaper. E.S.B. 30898/66.

Israel
(160/66) Agency inquiry for bathroom fittings; furniture fittings; prints and reproductions; vanity mirrors. E.S.B. 31066/66.
(160/66) Agency inquiry for slicing machines. E.S.B. 31082/66.
(160/66) Agency inquiry for vending machines. E.S.B. 31083/66.
(160/66) Inquiry for chalk making machinery. E.S.B. 31065/66.

Italy
(159/66) Agency inquiry for dental appliances and materials. E.S.B. 30765/66.
(160/66) Agency inquiry for cotton and linen furnishing fabrics; cotton poplin; shirts; suitings and overcoatings. E.S.B. 31061/66.
(160/66) Agency inquiry for drapery; woollen goods. E.S.B. 30620/66.
(160/66) Agency inquiry for electric slicers; scales. E.S.B. 30811/66.
(160/66) Agency inquiry for electronic instruments; oscilloscopes; strain gauges; transducers. E.S.B. 30725/66.
(159/66) Inquiry for abrasion and washability machines; cardiac reanimator; industrial instrumentation and equipment; laboratory furniture and fittings. E.S.B. 10443/65.

Jamaica
(159/66) Agency inquiry for tanning extract. E.S.B. 13233/66.
(158/66) Inquiry for babywear materials; cashmere sweaters; haberdashery; suitings. E.S.B. 30317/66.

Jordan
(163/66) Agency inquiry for cocoa powder. E.S.B. 28297/66.

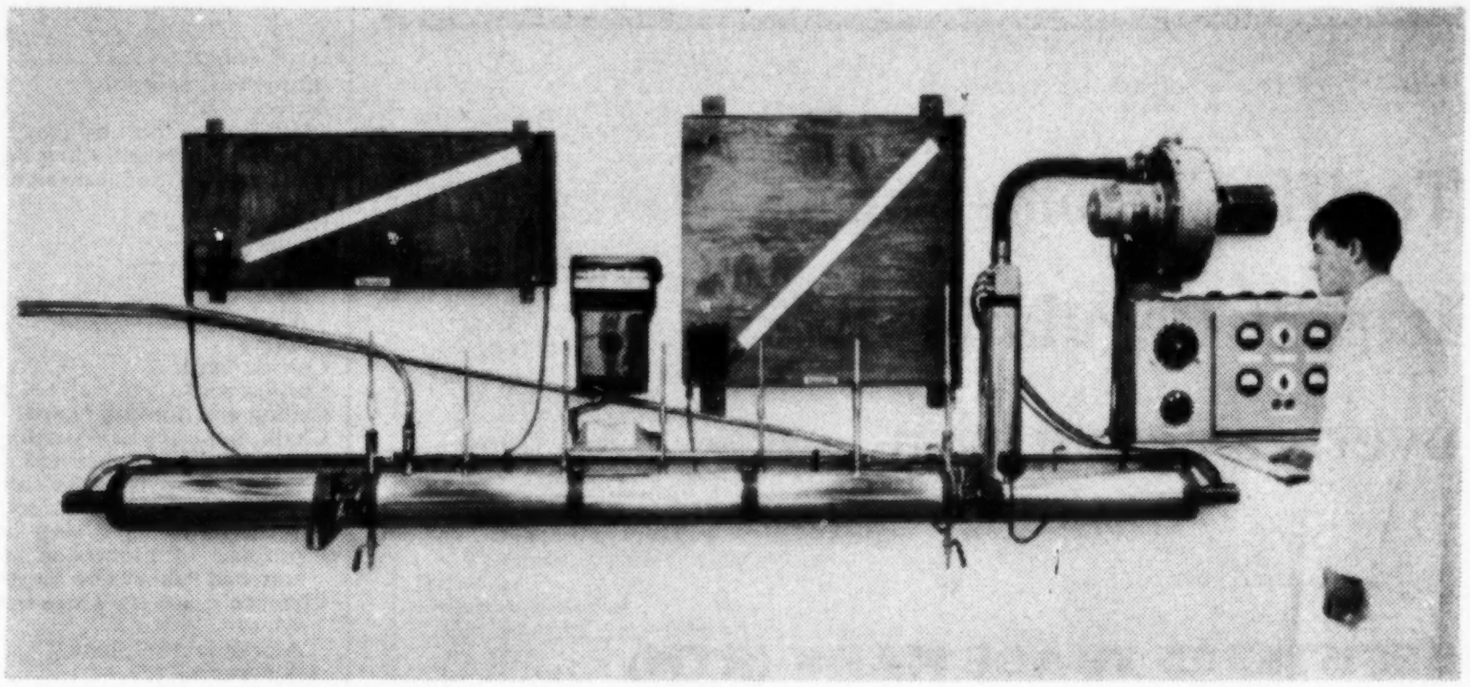
Mexico
(166/66) Inquiry in respect of chemicals. E.S.B. 31453/66.

Morocco/Finland
(158/66) Trade Agreements. C.R.E. 8301/G.

New Zealand
(162/66) Agency inquiry for milling cutters; slitting saws. E.S.B. 31361/66.

Nigeria
(159/66) Inquiry for cotton dresses, cotton textiles; haberdashery; handbags. E.S.B. 30681/66.

Pakistan
(160/66) Agency inquiry for electrical fittings and cables. E.S.B. 30893/66.
(159/66) Inquiry for ceramic manufacturing plant and machinery. E.S.B. 30312/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for bearings. E.S.B. 31376/66.



Advanced heat transfer teaching apparatus is shown assembled here for testing at the Nottingham factories of E. Reader & Son, before shipping to the North Dakota State University. It is the third order from the United States for this equipment, the others going to the California and Sacramento State Colleges. Total value of the orders is about $30,000. *The equipment, designed and developed by Readers (member of the Drake & Gorham, Scull Group) will be used to teach the principles of heat transfer and for research work.*

Paraguay
(159/66) Inquiry for wire manufacturing machinery and raw materials. E.S.B. 30746/66.

Peru
(162/66) Agency inquiry for supermarket lines. E.S.B. 30224/66.

Philippines, Republic of the
(162/66) Inquiry for books; drawing equipment; novelties; office equipment; scientific instruments; school supplies; toys. E.S.B. 31395/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for generators. E.S.B. 31471/66.
(163/66) Inquiry for cement factory equipment; machine shop equipment. E.S.B. 31330/66.

Saudi Arabia
(159/66) Inquiry for laboratory and workshop equipment. E.S.B. 26104/66.

South Africa
(161/66) Agency inquiry for plasticizers. E.S.B. 31069/66.
(162/66) Agency inquiry for electronic gadgets; electronic control instruments; strain gauges. E.S.B. 31336/66.

Spain
(159/66) Manufacture under licence – central heating plant; chemical industry machinery; metal prefabricated buildings; mining machinery. E.S.B. 30009/66.

Spain/United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(158/66) Payments Agreements. C.R.E. 5446/G.

Sweden
(160/66) Agency inquiry for leather and imitation leather; linings. E.S.B. 30896/66.
(161/66) Inquiry for electrical and electronic instruments and equipment; process control instruments and equipment; scientific instruments. E.S.B. 31041/66.
(161/66) Inquiry for air conditioners. E.S.B. 31160/66.
(162/66) Inquiry for synthetic fibres. E.S.B. 31307/66.
(163/66) Inquiry for woollen and worsted fabrics. E.S.B. 31502/66.

Switzerland
(160/66) Agency inquiry for chemicals; glass fibre and products; graphite pipes; man-made fibres; mineral products. E.S.B. 31007/66.
(160/66) Agency inquiry for laminated skivers. E.S.B. 31013/66.
(160/66) Agency inquiry for pyrometers. E.S.B. 31073/66.
(160/66) Agency inquiry for snow blowers. E.S.B. 31081/66.

Trinidad and Tobago
(160/66) Inquiry for bearings. E.S.B. 30715/66.

Uganda
(160/66) Inquiry for wire and wood screw making machinery and plant. E.S.B. 31062/66.

United States
(158/66) Agency inquiry for piece-goods. E.S.B. 25987/66.
(162/66) Agency inquiry for motor-cycle accessories. E.S.B. 31150/66.
(163/66) Agency inquiry for Kraft liner board. E.S.B. 31145/66.
(159/66) Inquiry for business card boxes; door knockers. E.S.B. 30707/66.
(159/66) Inquiry for electronic communications equipment; telephone answering machine. E.S.B. 30221/66.
(161/66) Inquiry for exercise equipment. E.S.B. 31074/66.
(161/66) Inquiry for laundry and dry cleaning plant and equipment. E.S.B. 25311/66.
(161/66) Inquiry for vans. E.S.B. 31154/66.
(161/66) Joint Venture – power transmission products. E.S.B. 31174/66.
(163/66) Inquiry for confectionery. E.S.B. 31405/66.
(164/66) Inquiry for hand tools. E.S.B. 31162/66.

Venezuela
(162/66) Agency inquiry for batteries. E.S.B. 31396/66.
(163/66) Inquiry for automotive spare parts. E.S.B. 31454/66.

Yugoslavia
(162/66) Inquiry for juke boxes; kitchen equipment. E.S.B. 31322/66.

Robert Hough

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

CEYLON

Tariff amendments

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT *Gazette* Notice No. 14,706/4 contains orders made by the Minister of Finance announcing changes in the rate of duty on the items listed in the schedule below. The new duties became effective as from midnight of July 29/30, 1966.

Article	Preferential Rate		General Rate	
	Ad val.	Rs. c.	*Ad val.*	Rs. c.
Acid:				
Hydrochloric	20%		30%	
Oxalic	20%		30%	
Sulphuric	20%		30%	
Acid, not elsewhere specified	20%		30%	
Animals – Dogs each				225 0
Animal bones other than manure			30%	
Artificial teeth (except dentures) and dental materials, not elsewhere specified			30%	
Artists' materials, not elsewhere specified:				
Artists' boards			30%	
Artists' colours	20%		30%	
Other			30%	
Asbestos:				
Fibre			30%	
Fibrous fillers			30%	
Packing			30%	
Bathroom fittings, not elsewhere specified:				
Brass			110%	
Iron and steel	100%		110%	
Wooden			110%	
Other			110%	
Baths – Earthenware, porcelain and china	140%		150%	
Beedy leaves per cwt.				23 70
Bicycles (pedal) and tricycles (pedal), other than toys	50%		60%	
Bicycle accessories and spare parts including frames and forks	12%		22%	
Bituminous solution	95%		100%	
Bitters – Other			220%	
Blacking for foundry (casting) purposes			30%	
Brewing sugars and other ingredients for use in brewing, not elsewhere specified	25%		35%	
Bristles			30%	
Butter:				
Fresh per lb.		0 15		0 40
Tinned	5%		15%	
Camphor:				
Tablets per lb.				5 50
Other per lb.				1 50
Carbon black			30%	
Carbon rods	20%		30%	
Ceiling and flooring boards	90%		100%	
Chalk, not elsewhere specified			30%	
Chemicals, dyes, fillers and roasted dehusked tamarind seeds – which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of processing rubber latex and softened rubber and finished rubber goods	20%		30%	
Chemicals, not elsewhere specified:				
Alum	25%		30%	
Aluminium sulphate	25%		30%	
Ammonia	25%		30%	
Barium sulphate, litharge and red lead	25%		30%	
Bicarbonate of soda	25%		30%	
Bleaching powder (chloride of lime)	20%		30%	
Borax	25%		30%	
Calcium carbonate, not elsewhere specified	25%		30%	
Calcium cyanide	25%		30%	
Caustic soda	25%		30%	
Chloroform	25%		30%	
Cream of tartar	25%		30%	
Creosote, not elsewhere specified	25%		30%	
Dextrine	25%		30%	
Dextrose pure and dextrose fortified	25%		30%	
Disinfectants	25%		30%	
Epsom salts	25%		30%	
Ether	25%		30%	
Extracts for tanning:				
Wattle bark extract	25%		30%	
Other	25%		30%	
Gases:				
Argon and nitrogen	25%		30%	
Oxygen	25%		30%	
Other	25%		30%	
Glass powder	25%		30%	
Glauber salt	25%		30%	
Hardeners	25%		30%	
Hartal:				
Solid	25%		30%	
Powder	25%		30%	
Hydrogen peroxide	25%		30%	
Mineral jelly	25%		30%	
Munsal	25%		30%	
Naphthalene	25%		30%	
Saltpetre	25%		30%	
Soda ash	25%		30%	
Soda bisulphite			30%	
Sodium metabisulphite	25%		30%	
Sodium sulphite	25%		30%	
Stearine, not elsewhere specified	25%		30%	
Other	25%		30%	
China clay and ball clay			30%	
Christmas tree decorations:				
Other			150%	
Cinematograph films, processed (sound and silent) other than films certified by the Director of Education to be films of an educational character per foot		0 49½		0 50
Cloisonneware, not elsewhere specified			200%	
Corks and cork manufacturers, not elsewhere specified:				
Corks			40%	
Cork sheets			30%	
Crown corks, not elsewhere specified			60%	
Cotton wadding			30%	
Cowries			80%	
Currants per cwt.				10 0
Damasceneware, not elsewhere specified			200%	
Drawing pins			30%	
Dry battery cells of a length not exceeding 62 mm.:				
Diameter, not less than 23 mm. per gross				15 0
Other	32½%		35%	
Dry battery cells:				
Articles other than chemicals, viz. – Artificial managanese, graphite powder, paraffin wax, sealing compound, cardboard washers, brass caps, zinc cans or zinc cups, wrapping yarn and wrapping gauze shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of dry battery cells			30%	
Dyes and dyestuffs:				
For dyeing textiles, wearing apparel and soap	20%		30%	
Earthenware, not elsewhere specified:				
Sanitary ware	40%		45%	
Electric accumulators and batteries (except splash-proof accumulators and batteries for motor vehicles and dry cells) and parts thereof	30%		40%	

Countries grouped by continents

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of overseas countries. Every atttempt is made therefore to group countries by continents as far as possible.

Article	Preferential Rate		General Rate	
	Ad val.	Rs. c.	*Ad val.*	Rs. c.
Electric appliances:				
Including electric heating apparatus, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, shavers, massagers, hair clippers, hair driers, food mixers, bells and floor polishers (excluding electric smoothing irons)	140%		150%	
Electric smoothing irons	50%		60%	
Parts for others	140%		150%	
Electric cigarette lighters			150%	
Electric lamp bulbs	65%		75%	
Electric lamp bulbs:				
Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of electric lamp bulbs, not elsewhere specified, viz. – glass bulbs, exhaust tubes, stem tubes, welds, tops, anchors, filaments, getters, bases, base cement and solution			30%	
Electric lighting accessories and electrical goods and apparatus, not elsewhere specified:				
Articles which in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs are luxury or fancy articles	140%		150%	
Other than luxury or fancy articles	40%		50%	
Electrodes	20%		30%	
Electroplated ware except silverplated and goldplated ware, not elsewhere specified:				
Candlesticks and stands			150%	
Tableware including presentation cups and shields (except cutlery including forks and spoons)			150%	
Trays			150%	
Vases			150%	
Waiters			150%	
Wire, iron and steel, for the local manufacture of pins and clips	20%		30%	
Other, not elsewhere specified	140%		150%	
Enclosed splash-proof accumulators and batteries, not elsewhere specified:				
Articles for the local manufacture of, viz.:				
Plastic tops and sealing compounds			30%	
Rubber casings and wooden separators	22½%		30%	
Separators, not elsewhere specified	22½%		30%	
Essential industries:				
Raw materials, industrial machinery and equipment, components, integral parts and parts thereof (other than containers and packing materials) for use in specified industries and notified in the *Government Gazette* by the Principal Collector of Customs in consultation with the Director of Development. This concessionary rate of duty will apply only to importations on actual user licences			10%	
Essential oils, natural (other than perfumes):				
Ylang-ylang oil, vetyver oil and geranium oil			30%	
Feathers and plumes			150%	
Fibre, not elsewhere specified:				
Mexican			30%	
Filter powder			30%	
Finished rubber goods:				
Articles (other than machinery, chemicals, dyes and fillers), which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of manufacturing finished rubber goods			30%	
Fire bricks	20%		30%	
Fire cement			30%	
Fly paper and traps			40%	
Flood and drink (other than feeding stuffs for animals), not elsewhere specified except spirits, wine, beer, ale and porter and all other malt liquors			100%	
Food colouring matter			30%	
Footwear, leather:				
Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of leather footwear, not elsewhere specified			30%	
French chalk			30%	
Gelatine			30%	
Ghee		per cwt.		100 0
Ghee, substitutes for		per cwt.		100 0
Gingelly (sesamum) seed and pulp			30%	
Glass and manufactures wholly or mainly thereof, not elsewhere specified:				
Bottles			30%	
Funnels			30%	
Containers including bottles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals, patent medicines, milk foods, infants' and invalids' foods and glucose manufactured locally or imported in bulk for packing locally			10%	
Other containers			73%	
Window and plate glass			40%	
Glue, including size			30%	
Gold leaf			100%	
Gums and resins, not elsewhere specified:				
Copal	20%		30%	
Lac	20%		30%	
Resins, not elsewhere specified			30%	
Shellac	20%		30%	
Other			30%	
Gunnies and gunny cloth			30%	
Hats:				
Pith shapes for the manufacture of			30%	
Hides and skins, raw and salted			30%	
Horseshoes, aluminium	140%		150%	
Hose, garden, of ¼ inch to 1 inch diameter:				
All rubber			80%	
Hotels, rest houses and restaurants:				
Articles of the following description which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported by an for use in hotels, rest houses and restaurants approved by the Director-General of the Tourist Board, provided that such articles (except air conditioning equipment) bear indelible marks identifying them as the property of such hotels, rest houses or restaurants:				
Bathroom fittings and bathroom tiles	25%		35%	
Electrical fittings including fans	25%		35%	
Ice boxes			150%	
Images and statues:				
Earthenware, porcelain, china and stone	140%		150%	
Wooden			150%	
Other, except gold and silverware			150%	
Implements and tools, not elsewhere specified (except machine tools) and parts thereof	20%		30%	
Ink – Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of printing, viz.:				
Bronze powder	25%		30%	
Middle chrome	25%		30%	
Wood resin			30%	
Yellow chrome powder	25%		30%	
Zinc white	25%		30%	
Instruments, appliances and apparatus, and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified:				
Automatic parking meters and parts thereof			40%	
Brodie meters and parts thereof	30%		40%	
Chlorinators and parts thereof			40%	
Dental plates and parts thereof			40%	
Dissecting instruments and parts thereof			40%	
Drawing office sets			40%	
Dust respirators			40%	
Fire extinguishers and refills and parts thereof			40%	
Galvanometers and parts thereof			40%	
Gas masks			40%	
Gas meters and parts thereof			40%	
Lenses, not elsewhere specified			40%	
Mathematical instruments and parts thereof			40%	
Medical instruments and parts thereof			40%	
Miners' safety lamps and parts thereof			40%	
Precision laboratory balances and parts thereof			40%	
Rain recorders and parts thereof			40%	
Scientific instruments and parts thereof			40%	
Sterilizing equipment shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for industrial use			40%	
Sundials and parts thereof			40%	
Sunshine recorders and parts thereof			40%	
Surgical catgut and silk and art silk ligatures and sutures			40%	
Surgical instruments and parts thereof			40%	
Taximeters and parts thereof	30%		40%	
Thermometers, not elsewhere specified and parts thereof:				
Clinical			40%	
Other			40%	
Trusses and parts thereof			40%	
Watermeters and parts thereof			40%	
Weighing instruments and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified:				
Iron and steel, wholly or mainly of	30%		40%	
Other			40%	
Iron and steel drums and tanks, black, painted or galvanized, parts for, not elsewhere specified	35%		40%	
Jams, jellies and marmalades	140%		150%	
Jewellers' enamel			40%	
Jointing			40%	
Kapok			30%	
Lamps and lanterns (except paper) and parts, not elsewhere specified:				
Incandescent:				
Iron and steel	60%		70%	
Other			70%	
Other than incandescent:				
Iron and steel	20%		30%	
Other			30%	
Lard			30%	
Lawn sprinklers and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified:				
Iron and steel	50%		100%	
Other			100%	
Linseed			30%	
Machinery:				
Conveying, hoisting, excavating, road construction and mining machinery:				
Earth moving equipment and parts – Shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in Government irrigation and agricultural schemes	4%		14%	

(Continued on next page)

CEYLON, *continued*

Article	Preferential Rate		General Rate	
	Ad val.	Rs. c.	*Ad val.*	Rs. c.
Other	30%		40%	
Trailers and parts	10%		20%	
Machines, self-contained air conditioning, comprising elements for cooling, controlling humidity, cleaning and circulating air:				
Complete	140%		150%	
Parts	90%		100%	
Machines, sewing and component parts thereof:				
Industrial (including parts)	20%		30%	
Domestic, complete	50%		60%	
Domestic, parts and components	20%		30%	
Refrigerated food storage cabinets of a cubic capacity exceeding 14 cubic feet	90%		100%	
Refrigerators, complete	140%		150%	
Refrigerators, components and parts	90%		100%	
Magic lanterns and parts thereof including slides (excluding toys)			150%	
Malt and hops			30%	
Matrices, gramophone and phonograph record			40%	
Mechanical lighters and parts thereof			150%	
Metals:				
Aluminium:				
Toothpaste tube blanks	20%		30%	
Antimony and lead			30%	
Bronze, brass, copper, deltametal, gun metal and yellow metal:				
Cocks, ball valves and shower roses			30%	
Nails and screws			30%	
Panel pins and escutcheon pins			30%	
Cans, metal, ready-made or ready-made components of, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for canning local produce:				
Iron and steel	20%		30%	
Other			30%	
Iron and steel:				
Nail wire	20%		30%	
Plates and sheets, not coated, not fabricated, not elsewhere specified			30%	
Screws:				
Wood	25%		30%	
Other	20%		30%	
Sheets coated, flat, printed	20%		30%	
Staples			30%	
Wire, barbed	30%		40%	
Wire shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of clips, pins, screws, hair pins, hair clips, hair grips and safety pins	20%		30%	
Wire of gauges 12½ and 14 shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for manufacture of barbed wire	20%		30%	
Wire of gauges 8 and 17 shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of staples for use with barbed wire and wire netting	20%		30%	
Solder and soldering fluid	20%		30%	
Tinned sheets and plates, not fabricated	20%		30%	
Mirrors, framed			150%	
Motor vehicles, tram cars and spare parts and accessories:				
Motor vehicles:				
Motor cars and motor station wagons, including engines and chassis therefor:				
in the case of an unused vehicle:				
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model, up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 6,000	40%		50%	
Where the cost, insurance, freight and and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model, up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 6,000 but do not exceed Rs. 8,000	40% of the first Rs. 6,000 of the cost, insurance, freight and other charges plus 90% of the next Rs. 2,000 or part thereof.		50% of the first Rs. 6,000 of the cost, insurance, freight and other charges plus 100% of the next Rs. 2,000 or part thereof.	
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model, up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 8,000 but do not exceed Rs. 10,000	40% on the first Rs. 6,000 of the cost, insurance, freight and other charges plus 90% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 190% of the next Rs. 2,000 or part thereof		50% on the first Rs. 6,000 of the cost, insurance, freight and other charges plus 100% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 200% of the next Rs. 2,000 or part thereof	
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model, up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 10,000 but do not exceed Rs. 12,500	40% of the first Rs. 6,000 of the cost, insurance, freight and other charges plus 90% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 190% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 390% of the next Rs. 2,500 or part thereof		50% of the first Rs. 6,000 of the cost, insurance, freight and other charges plus 100% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 200% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 400% of the next Rs. 2,500 or part thereof	
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model, up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 12,500	40% of the first Rs. 6,000 of the cost, insurance, freight and other charges plus 90% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 190% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 390% of the next Rs. 2,500 plus 590% of any portion in excess of Rs. 12,500		50% of the first Rs. 6,000 of the cost, insurance, freight and other charges plus 100% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 200% of the next Rs. 2,000 plus 400% of the next Rs. 2,500 plus 600% of any portion in excess of Rs. 12,500	
in the case of a used vehicle	Where the value of the used vehicle including cost, insurance, freight and other charges as assessed by the Principal Collector of Customs bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of any unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time		Where the value of the used vehicle including cost, insurance, freight and other charges as assessed by the Principal Collector of Customs bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance freight and other charges of any unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time	
in the case of an engine or chassis	Where its value including cost, insurance, freight and other charges bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of an unused vehicle of the make and model for which the engine or chassis is deemed suitable in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time		Where its value including cost, insurance, freight and other charges bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of an unused vehicle of the make and model for which the engine or chassis is deemed suitable in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time	
Motor lorries, motor vans, motor omnibuses including engines and chassis therefor, which in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs are not classifiable as motor cars or motor station wagons:				
Diesel-engined	27½%		35%	
Other	27½%		35%	
Tram cars including chassis and spare parts thereof and such accessories of tram cars as are not also adapted for use as accessories of motor vehicles	27½%		35%	
Spare parts for motor cars, motor station wagons, motor lorries, motor vans and motor omnibuses other than diesel-engined (except magnetos, splash-proof accumulators and tyres and tubes)	50%		57%	
Oils, fats and greases, not elsewhere specified:				
Linseed oil	20%		30%	
Olive oil			30%	
Pine oil, not elsewhere specified			30%	
Packing and wrapping tape (cotton with metal edging)			50%	
Painters' materials, not elsewhere specified:				
Turpentine per gal.		1 0		1 25

Article	Preferential Rate		General Rate	
	Ad val.	Rs. c.	*Ad val.*	Rs. c.
Other	35%		40%	
Paint-making materials:				
Dry colours and fillers shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for paint making	20%		30%	
Paper and manufactures thereof, not elsewhere specified:				
Millboard, strawboard, cardboard and boxboard:				
All other kinds of boards including boxboard cut to sizes other than 31 in. by 43 in.	20%		30%	
Newsprint:				
In rolls or reels			50%	
Other			20%	
Paper imported for the manufacture of outer casings of dry battery cells	20%		30%	
Pencils:				
Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of pencils, viz.:				
Brass ferrules			30%	
Coloured inserts in powder or solid form			30%	
Graphite			30%	
Lacquer	25%		30%	
Stamping foil	20%		30%	
Wood	20%		30%	
Photo-engraving machinery and parts	30%		40%	
Photographic goods (including unprocessed cinema films not elsewhere specified and photographic chemicals, namely, developers, fixing salts, sodium hyposulphite other than those of BP standard, acid fixing baths, acid hardeners, toning solutions, wetting agents, reducers, intensifiers, film waxing solution, desensitizers, film cement and metal, amidol, rodinol, hydroquinone and pyrogallol) not elsewhere specified:				
Unexposed 8 mm. and 16 mm. cine film proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of making for public exhibition any film of which not less than 75% of the scenes are shot, and not less than 75% of the sound recording is done in Ceylon	20%		30%	
Unexposed 35 mm. cine film proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of making for public exhibition any sound film of which not less than 75% of the scenes are shot, and not less than 75% of the sound recording is done in Ceylon	20%		30%	
Plastic manufactures, wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified:				
Vinylite paper			50%	
Other			220%	
Plastic sheets and sheeting, plastic powders and synthetic resins:				
Plastic powder and synthetic resins in any form			30%	
Polishes and cleaning compositions:				
Leather dressing and polish			30%	
Polythene and polyvinyl chloride pipes and fittings:				
Pipes			60%	
Fittings			55%	
Poonac, other			7½%	
Powder for the toilet	55%		65%	
Printers' materials, not elsewhere specified:				
Iron and steel	20%		30%	
Other			30%	
Printing type	20%		30%	
Road markings (luminous)			30%	
Roofing compound			50%	
Rosin, not elsewhere specified			30%	
Rubber manufactures, wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified:				
Hot water bottle			30%	
Other			70%	
Safes, stands for:				
Wooden			230%	
Sanitary towels			60%	
Shaving sets			55%	
Shells, not elsewhere specified			75%	
Sieves, domestic			60%	
Silverleaf			100%	
Sinks, earthenware, porcelain and china	40%		50%	
Soft stone powder, for packing confectionery			30%	
Special boiling point spirit, 50/82 Centigrade, for industrial use			30%	
Spectacles, spectacle glass, mountings, cases and cleaners, other than cotton			35%	
Spectacle frames			46%	
Spectacle frames – Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of, viz.:				
Metal hinges	20%		30%	
Metal rivets	20%		30%	
Metal arm wire	20%		30%	
Spirit lamps			30%	
Spirits citronella and industrial spirits shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for testing citronella oil and for de-icing aircraft respectively	30%		35%	
Spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs per gallon		1 50		2 0
Sponges			50%	
Starch			30%	
Stationery, other than paper:				
Files			50%	
Ink			35%	
Ink powder	20%		30%	
Ink wells and stands except goldplated and silverplated and gold, platinum and silverware:				
Earthenware, porcelain and china	35%		45%	
Other			45%	
Nibs:				
Iron and steel	20%		30%	
Other			30%	
Paper clips and fasteners:				
Iron and steel	70%		80%	
Pencil sharpeners			45%	
Pen holders			30%	
Sealing wax			50%	
Stencils, not elsewhere specified:				
Iron and steel	35%		45%	
Other			45%	
Stone, manufacturers of, not elsewhere specified	50%		55%	
Stoneware, not elsewhere specified	50%		55%	
Studio cameras (including magazines, tripods, tilthead adaptors, synchronous motors, camera motors, carrying cases, sound blimps and lenses), recorder outfits (including microphones for sound recorders), film printers, film editing tables, footage measures, synchronizers, microphone booms, processing plants and disc recording machines for use in the production of 35 millimetre sound films for public exhibition, and component parts of any of the foregoing	17½%		20%	
Suit cases, attache cases, trunks and bags (excluding ladies' handbags), other than leather and iron and steel)			65%	
Suit case parts and components	20%		30%	
Talc powder other than for packing rubber (excluding toilet powder), not elsewhere specified	per cwt.			3 0
Tallow and wax	20%		30%	
Tamarind seed powder	20%		30%	
Tapioca and tapioca flour			40%	
Tarpaulins	35%		45%	
Tea sample bags			30%	
Tents and fittings			50%	
Timber, not elsewhere specified:				
Veneers	60%		70%	
Other	60%		70%	
Timber, scantlings and sleepers	50%		60%	
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured per lb. net	59 07			61 32
Tortoise shells			30%	
Tractors, disctillers, hay-balers, maize shellers, monkey grabbers, monkey jacks, paddy winnows, reapers, reaper binders, self-propelled combined harvesters, threshers, tractor harrows, tractor manure machines and distributors, tractor ploughs, tractor seed drills, tractor hay movers, billhooks, earth augers, mattocks and scythes and parts thereof			Free	
Treacle			50%	
Umbrellas	50%		55%	
Umbrellas, incomplete	50%		55%	
Unassembled component parts of umbrellas (other than wooden sticks and handles)	25%		30%	
Vacuum flasks – complete			50%	
Vacuum flasks – component parts for			40%	
Varnishes	60%		70%	
Waterproof cement			30%	
Water pumps – articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of waterpumps, viz.:				
Vacuum and pressure gauges, air volume controls, pressure switches, float switches	20%		30%	
Wattlebark			30%	
Waxes, not elsewhere specified			30%	
Wicker works, not elsewhere specified			150%	
Wood pulp			30%	
Yeast:				
Dried per lb.				0 25
Other			30%	

All inquiries relating to these amendments should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

MALAYSIA

Tariff Advisory Board

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Malaysian Tariff Advisory Board are to hold public inquiries to consider what rates of import duty should be imposed on the following commodities:

Tariff Code No.	Description
022 101	Milk condensed and sweetened.
022 102	Milk, condensed and unsweetened.
022 103	Milk, sterilized.
022 104	Cream, liquid.
022 201	Milk, powdered, full cream.
022 202	Milk, powdered, prepared as infant food.
022 203	Milk, powdered, skimmed, for human consumption.
022 204	Milk, powdered, skimmed, for animal consumption.
022 301	Milk, and cream, frozen.
022 309	Milk and cream, other, including fresh milk.
Ex 055 522	Canned processed peas and baked beans.
513 210	Chlorine.
513 310	Hydrochloric acid and chlorosulphonic acid.
513 620	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide).
Ex 554 208	Liquid bleach packed for retail sale.
Ex 554 209	Liquid bleach, other.
Ex 581 203, Ex 581 205, Ex 581 208	Synthetic resin emulsions.
599 212	Mosquito coils.
812 425-1	Ballast for fluorescent lamps.
841 410	Gloves, mittens and mitts not elastic nor rubberized, knitted or crocheted.
851 012	Footwear with outer soles of plastic and uppers of rubber.
851 014	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber.
851 024	Footwear with outer soles of rubber and uppers of textile materials.
851 025	Footwear with outer soles of rubber and uppers of any material other than wholly of leather, plastic, textile or rubber.
895 230-1	Pencils, other than propelling or sliding pencils and eyebrow and other cosmetic pencils.

Certain of these commodities have been placed under import licensing control in the States of Malaya (including Penang Island), Sabah (including Labuan) and Sarawak, details are given below.

Persons proposing to give evidence should advise the Tariff Advisory Board in Kuala Lumpur of their intention *as soon as possible*, stating the product and capacity in which they wish to appear, i.e. importer, manufacturer, etc. Nine typewritten copies of evidence should be forwarded to the Tariff Advisory Board, 6th Floor, Hwa-Li Building, 63/65 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, not later than September 15, 1966. Persons other than importers or manufacturers who wish to give evidence should prepare their submission in a memorandum containing inter alia the following information:

1. Name of commodities as well as their tariff code numbers.
2. Quantity and value used in each of the last three years.
3. Prices.
4. Reasons for objection to imposition of tariff.
5. Recommendation for consideration by the Board.

Dates of hearings will be announced at a later date after the Tariff Advisory Board have had time to study the submissions well in advance. If, as a result, the Board is satisfied that there is insufficient evidence on any of the commodities, public inquiry may be deferred.

Import licensing

The following items will be subject to import licensing control:

Tariff Code No.	Description
STATES OF MALAYA	
055 522	Canned processed peas and baked beans.
513 210	Chlorine.
513 310	Hydrochloric acid and chlorosulphonic acid.
554 208	Liquid bleach packed for retail sale.
554 209	Liquid bleach, other.
581 203, 581 205, 581 208	Synthetic resin emulsions.
812 425-1	Ballasts for fluorescent lamps.
841 410	Gloves, mittens and mitts not elastic nor rubberized, knitted or crocheted.
SABAH	
055 522	Canned processed peas and baked beans.
554 208	Liquid bleach packed for retail sale.
554 209	Liquid bleach, other.
812 425-1	Ballasts for fluorescent lamps.
841 410	Gloves, mittens and mitts not elastic nor rubberized, knitted or crocheted.
SARAWAK	
055 522	Canned processed peas and baked beans.
554 208	Liquid bleach packed for retail sale.
554 209	Liquid bleach, other.
812 425-1	Ballasts for fluorescent lamps.
841 410	Gloves, mittens and mitts not elastic nor rubberized, knitted or crocheted.

Commonwealth Preference

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Malaysian Government has removed Commonwealth Preference rates on a number of items with effect from August 18. A Press release stated that, with a view to raising additional revenue for the purpose of financing the First Malaysia Plan, the Federal Government has decided to remove preference rates of import duty on sugar, textiles and wearing apparel, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, cosmetics and perfumery, television and radio sets, musical instruments, tyres and tubes. In addition, the preference rate of *ad valorem* registration fee on motor vehicles has been removed. At the time of going to print, full details were not available.

Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been informed by cable that the Government of the States of Malaya has announced that the following industries and products have been declared Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958.

Industries	Products
(a) Chemical	Calcium hydroxide.
(b) Plastics	Polyurethane foam products.

The proposal to designate these products was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 6, 1966, page 1034. All inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273), quoting reference 1237/4/G.

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

A NOTICE in the Singapore Government *Gazette* dated July 29, 1966, states that the Singapore Government has declared the undermentioned industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industries	Products
1. Ceramic manufacture	Refractory bricks and other refractory construction material (excluding refractory cement).
2. Food preparation	Instant food beverages.
3. Manufacture of printing equipment and accessories	Printers' rollers, all types.
4. Chemical	Pigment dispersions, all types (from basic raw materials.)

A preliminary notice of intention of the Singapore Government to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 1, 1966, page 53. Further inquiries about the Pioneer Legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273), quoting reference CRE 6197/4/G.

HOW TO BUILD UP MAILING LISTS OF OVERSEAS BUYERS

Lists of potential importers of British products in all overseas countries are available to exporters from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

These lists enable exporters to mail details of their products or new lines to potential buyers in all parts of the world at appropriate intervals.

Many firms have found that direct mail of this kind, limited to brief concrete details in the language of the country concerned, can become a valuable supplement to the efforts of the salesman overseas.

Inquiries for these lists of overseas importers should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 245) (Telex 25977). The type of goods involved and the countries to be covered should be indicated.

NEW ZEALAND

Decimal currency

NEW ZEALAND will be changing over to decimal currency as from July 10, 1967. The main unit will be the dollar which will be worth 10s. in the present New Zealand currency. Each dollar will be divided into 100 cents.

Exporters to New Zealand are advised to quote on the basis of landed cost in the new New Zealand currency, certainly on goods which will reach New Zealand after the date of its introduction and, if possible, for some months before since New Zealand purchasers will be accustoming themselves to the new currency.

Protection against forest and timber insect pests

NOTICES were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 30, 1964 (page 977) and July 15, 1966 (page 189) about measures taken by the New Zealand Government to prevent the importation of forest produce infected by live insects or disease organisms.

The New Zealand authorities have now issued regulations entitled The Forest Produce Import and Export Regulations 1966 (1966/122), which come into force on December 1, 1966. The regulations incorporate the existing prohibition on the importation either of sawn timber or of wooden packing materials to which bark is attached (peeler logs and turpentine piles are exempt from this prohibition).

Compulsory treatment by an approved method (fumigation, heat treatment or a preservative) will be required for cable drums, and a treatment certificate provided by the exporter will be a condition of entry for such goods into New Zealand.

So far as wooden or plywood packing cases, crates, wooden containers, cargo pallets and packing blocks are concerned no treatment is prescribed. The new regulations do, however, require the exporter to attach to each consignment a certificate stating that to the best of his knowledge timber used for packing the goods was free from visible signs of bark, insect and fungal attack when the goods were shipped to New Zealand. No declaration is required in respect of wood wool, which may be freely used for packing.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320).

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of :

(1) Articles of wood (tariff items 44.20 to 44.28 inclusive).
(2) Tableware and other goods of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes (tariff items 69.11.9 and 69.12.9).

Reference (1) is of Departmental origin and reference (2) has been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers.

Details of these Tariff Items are obtainable from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than September 12, 1966. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) CRE 1674/66 and (2) CRE 1678/66 respectively.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal *of June 24.*

Are you a business man bound for Australia?

Then get a copy of the "Business Man's Guide to Australia", a new Australia and New Zealand Bank publication, designed specially to fit the pocket and provide just the kind of practical information which experience has shown is invaluable to the busy executive. Information ranges from tipping to rainfall figures, from shopping hours to taxi and drive-yourself rates, together with coloured maps of the main Australian cities.

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AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Details of tariff changes (including temporary duties)

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the changes made in the Australian Customs Tariff by Customs Tariff Proposals which came into effect on July 18 (tariff items 39.02; 39.07 and 59.08) and August 1, 1966 (the remainder). Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
29.23	Single or complex oxygen function amino compounds:				
29.23.200	*New sub-item:*				
	Sodium hydrogen glutamate	7½% (Under former item 29.23.900)	Free	Free	Free
	After note 3 to Chapter 39 insert the following note:				
	4. *The following goods are specified for the purposes of sub-paragraphs* 39.02.443, 39.02.449, 39.02.459, 39.07.323, 39.07.335 or 39.07.336, *that in to say, goods that:*				
	(*a*) *were in transit to Australia on June* 2, 1966; *and*				
	(*b*) *are entered for home consumption within* 21 *days after importation.*				
39.02	Polymerization and copolymerization products (including polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):				
39.02.4	Plates, sheets, strip, film, roll film and foil, whether or not printed or otherwise surface-worked but not cut to shape or otherwise worked, and articles of rectangular shape cut therefrom but not further worked:				
	New paragraphs:				
39.02.44	*Of the vinyl type, not being goods that:*				
	(*a*) *fall within a preceding paragraph in this sub-item*;				
	(*b*) *are of unplasticized material*;				
	(*c*) *are of a thickness greater than* 2 *millimetres*;				
	(*d*) *are made from expanded material, and*				
	(*e*) *are supported by another material:*				
39.02.441	*Material, as follows:*	No change (Under former item 39.02.494)		50%	32½%
	(i) *corrugated:*				
	(ii) *other than of the polyvinyl chloride type*; *or*				
	(iii) *pressure sensitive adhesive*				
39.02.442	*Material not falling within sub-paragraph* 39.02.441, *as prescribed by by-law* . .	No change (Under former item 39.02.494)		50%	32½%
39.02.443	*Material not printed and not falling within sub-paragraph* 39.02.441 *or* 39.02.442 .	50% (Under former item 39.02.494)	32½%	50% and except in respect of goods specified in note 4 to this Chapter a temporary duty of 20%	32½% 20%
39.02.449	*Other*	50% (Under former item 39.02.494)	32½%	50% and except in respect of goods specified in note 4 to this Chapter a temporary duty of 20% and $0·05 per sq. yd.	32½% 20% and $0·05 per sq. yd.
39.02.45	*Of the vinyl type, not being goods that fall within a preceding paragraph in this sub-item:*				
39.02.451	*Material, as follows:*	No change (Under former item 39.02.495)		40%	25%
	(*a*) *corrugated:*				
	(*b*) *having an f.o.b. price of* $0·80 *or greater per pound*;				
	(*c*) *of a thickness greater than* 2 *millimetres*;				
	(*d*) *other than of the polyvinyl chloride type*;				
	(*e*) *pressure sensitive adhesive*;				
	(*f*) *supported by another material not being a textile fabric*; *or*				
	(*g*) *unplasticized.*				
39.02.452	*Material not falling within sub-paragraph* 39.02.451, *as prescribed by by-law* . .	No change (Under former item 39.02.495)		40%	25%
39.02.459	*Other*	40% (Under former item 39.02.495)	25%	40% and except in respect of goods specified in note 4 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of $0·80 per lb. less 100% of the f.o.b. price	25% $0·80 per lb. less 100%
39.02.49	[Other].				
39.02.49	*Of other types, not being goods falling within paragraph* 39.02.41, 39.02,42 *or* 39.02.43 .				
39.02.494	[Of the vinyl type, plasticized and of a thickness not greater than 2 millimetres (0·079 in.), not being goods that are supported with another material or that are made from expanded material	50%	32½%	No change (Under new items 39.02.441 and 442) 50% plus temporary duties (Under new items 39.02.443 and 449)	32½%
39.02.495	Of the vinyl type, not being goods falling within sub-paragraph 39.02.494] . .	40%	25%	No change (Under new items 39.02.451 and 452) 40% plus temporary duties (Under new item 39.02.459)	25%
39.07	*Goods made of materials of a kind described in an item included in items 39.01 to 39.06 (inclusive):				
39.07.3	Seat covers for vehicles; curtains; table cloths, table covers and the like:				
39.07.32	Curtains:				
39.07.321	[Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers]	50%	32½%	No change (Under new item 39.07.321) 50% plus temporary duties (Under new item 39.07.323) 50%	32½% 32½%
39.07.321	*Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, as prescribed by by-law* . . .	No change (Under former item 39.07.321)			
	New sub-paragraph:				
39.07.323	*Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, not being goods falling within sub-paragraph* 39.07.321	50% (Under former item 39.07.321)	32½%	50% and except in respect of goods specified in note 4 to this Chapter a temporary duty of $0.10 per sq. yd.	32½% $0.10 per sq. yd.
39.07.33	Table cloths, table covers and the like:				
39.07.331	[Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, textile supported]	45%	22½%	No change (Under new item 39.07.331) 45% plus temporary duties (Under new item 39.07.335) 45%	22½% 22½%
39.07.331	*Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, textile supported, as prescribed by by-law* .	No change (Under former item 39.07.331)			

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
39.07.332	[Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, not textile supported]	50%	32½%	No change (Under new item 39.07.332) 50%	32½%
39.07.332	*Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, not textile supported, as prescribed by by-law*	No change (Under former item 39.07.332)		plus temporary duties (Under new item 39.07.336) 50%	32½%
	New sub-paragraphs:				
39.07.335	*Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, textile supported, not being goods falling within sub-paragraph* 39.07.331	45% (Under former item 39.07.331)	22½%	45% and, except in respect of goods specified in note 4 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of $0·80 per lb. less 100% of the f.o.b. price	$0·80 per lb. less 100%
39.07.336	*Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, not textile supported, not being goods falling within sub-paragraph* 39.07.332	50% (Under former item 39.07.332)	32½%	50% and, except in respect of goods specified in note 4 to this Chapter a temporary duty of $0·10 per sq. yd.	32½% $0·10 per sq. yd.
40.09	Piping and tubing, of unhardened vulcanized rubber:				
40.09.9	Other:				
40.09.910	Not greater than one with internal diameter	45% or, if higher, $0·083 per lb. Primage 10%	22½% or, if higher, $0·042 per lb. Primage 5%	40% or, if higher $0·083 per lb.	22½% or, if higher, $0·042 per lb.
40.09.990	Other	45% Primage 10%	22½% Primage 5%	40%	22½%
	After note 5 to Chapter 59 insert the following note: (6) *The following goods are specified for the purposes of sub-paragraph* 59.08.119, *that is to say, textile fabrics impregnated or coated with resins of the polyvinyl chloride type that:* (*a*) *were in transit to Australia on June* 2, 1966; *and* (*b*) *are entered for home consumption within* 21 *days after importation.*				
59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials:				
59.08.100	[Impregnated or coated with resins of the vinyl or vinylidene types]	40%	25%	No change (Under new items 59.08.111 and 190) 40% plus temporary duties (Under new item 59.08.119)	25%
59.08.1	*Impregnated or coated with resins of the vinyl or vinylidene types:*				
59.08.11	*Impregnated or coated with resins of the polyvinyl chloride type:*				
59.08.111	*As prescribed by by-law*	No change (Under former item 59.08.100)		40%	25%
59.08.119	*Other*	40% (Under former item 59.08.100)	25%	40% and, except in respect of goods specified in note 6 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of $0·80 per lb. less 100% of the f.o.b. price	25% $0·80 per lb. less 100%
59.08.190	*Other*.	No change (Under former item 59.08.100)		40%	25%
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles:				
62.02.600	Marcella, honeycomb, alhambra, grecian and dimity quilts; printed bedspreads wholly of cotton, not less than 80 inches in length and not less than 60 inches in width . . .	22½%	5%	12½%	5%
70.09	Glass mirrors (including rear view mirrors) whether or not framed or backed:				
70.09.2	[Vanity mirrors with handles:				
70.09.210	Having cut glass backs or handles	22½%	12½%	45% (Under new item 70.09.200)	27½%
70.09.290	Other]	45%	27½%	No change (Under new item 70.09.200)	
70.09.200	*Vanity mirrors, with handles*	No change (Under former item 70.09.290) 22½% (Under former item 70.09.210)	12½%	45%	27½%
70.10	*Carboys, bottles, jars, pots, tubular containers and similar containers, of glass, of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods; stoppers and other closures, of glass:				
70.10.100	Syphon vases with or without heads	22½%	Free	17½%	Free
70.10.9	[Other:				
70.10.91	Of cut glass:				
70.10.911	Bottles, jars and vials the manufacture of New Zealand, as prescribed by by-law.				
70.10.919	Other	22½%	12½%	7½% (Under new item 70.10.900)	Free
70.10.990	Other]	12½%	Free	7½% (Under new item 70.10.900)	Free
70.10.900	*Other*	22½% (Under former item 70.10.919) 12½% (Under former item 70.10.990)	12½% Free	7½%	Free
70.13	Glassware not falling within item 70.19 of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses:				
70.13.1	[Heat resisting glassware for cooking purposes:				
70.13.110	Ovenware having a f.o.b. price of $1·25 per dozen units or more	60%	50%	No change (Under new item 70.13.100) 60%	50%
70.13.190	Other]	40%	12½%	(Under new item 70.13.100) 60%	50%
70.13.100	*Heat resisting glassware of a kind commonly used for cooking purposes*	40% (Under former item 70.13.190) No change (Under former item 70.13.110)	12½%		
70.13.300	[Smoking requisites]	35%	20%	Various (Under new items 70.13.910; 921; 929; 931; 939; 991; 999)	
70.13.300	*No sub-item.*				
70.13.400	Syphon vases with or without heads	22½%	Free	17½%	Free
70.13.9	Other:				
70.13.91	[Of cut glass:				
70.13.911	Butter knives, cruet sets, cruet trays, jam spoons, mustards, oil bottles the capacity of which does not exceed 4 fluid ounces, pepper shakers, salt shakers, serviette rings, sugar shakers, vinegar decanters, the capacity of which does not exceed 4 fluid ounces	7½%	Free	7½% (Under new item 70.13.910)	Free
70.13.919	Other	22½%	12½%	Various (Under new items 70.13.929, 70.13.939, 70.13.999)	

(Continued on next page)

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
70.13.99	Other:				
70.13.991	Tumblers (other than those of toughened glass) having a capacity of 5 fluid ounces or more and having a f.o.b. price not exceeding $0·50 per dozen	$0·30 per doz. units	$0·30 per doz. units less 10%	45%, or, if higher, $0·30 per doz. articles	35%, or, if higher, $0·30 per doz. articles less 10%
70.13.992	Bowls, butters, comports, dishes, flowerblocks, goblets, jugs, measures, mugs, nappies, salads, sundaes, trays, tumblers, not falling within sub-paragraph 70.13.991, and vases	30%, or, if higher, $0·083 per doz. pieces	5%	(Under new item 70.13.921) Various (Under new items 70.13.921, 70.13.931, 70.13.991, 70.13.910)	
70.13.993	Bottles, decanters and jars	12½%	Free	Various (Under new items 70.13.910, 70.13.929, 70.13.939, 70.13.999)	
70.13.994	Stationery glassware not falling within sub-paragraph 70.13.992 or 70.13.993 . .	40%	17½%		
70.13.999	Other]	Primage 5%			
70.13.910	*Containing 24% or more by weight of combined lead evaluated as lead monoxide (PbO)* .	35%	5%	7½%	Free
70.13.92	*Having a f.o.b. price not exceeding $2 per dozen articles, not being goods falling within paragraph 70.13.91:*	Various (Under former items 70.13.300; 911; 919; 992; 993; 994; 999)			
70.13.921	*Bowls, butters, comports, dishes including plates and saucers, flowerblocks, goblets, tumblers and other glasses, jugs, measures, mugs, nappies, salads, sundaes, trays including ash trays and vases, not being articles of cut glass*	Various (Under former items 70.13.991; 70.13.300; 70.13.992)		45%, or, if higher, $0·30 per doz. articles	35%, or, if higher, $0·30 per doz. articles less 10%
70.13.929	*Other*	Various (Under former items 70.13.300; 919; 993; 994; 999)		45%, or, if higher, $0·30 per doz. articles	35%, or, if higher, $0·30 per doz. articles, less 10%
70.13.93	*Having a f.o.b. price exceeding $2 per dozen articles and not exceeding $5 per dozen articles, not being goods falling within paragraph 70.13.91:*				
70.13.931	*Bowls, butters, comports, dishes, including plates and saucers, flowerblocks, goblets, tumblers and other glasses, jugs, measures, mugs, nappies, salads, sundaes, trays, including ash trays and vases, not being articles of cut glass*	Various (Under former items 70.13.300, 70.13.992)		45%, less 1% of the product of the value of the goods and a number equal to the number (disregarding any fraction) of 10 cents by which the f.o.b. price per dozen articles exceeds $2	35%, less 1% of the product of the value of the goods and a number equal to the number (disregarding any fraction) of 10 cents by which the f.o.b. price per dozen articles exceeds $2
70.13.939	*Other*	Various (Under former items 70.13.300; 911; 919; 993; 994; 999)		45%, less 1% of the product of the value of the goods and a number equal to the number (disregarding any fraction) of 10 cents by which the f.o.b. price per dozen articles exceeds $2	35%, less 1% of the product of the value of the goods and a number equal to the number (disregarding any fraction) of 10 cents by which the f.o.b. price per dozen articles exceeds $2
70.13.99	*Other:*				
70.13.991	*Bowls, butters, comports, dishes, including plates and saucers, flowerblocks, goblets, tumblers and other glasses, jugs, measures, mugs, nappies, salads, sundaes, trays, including ash trays and vases, not being articles of cut glass*	Various (Under former items 70.13.300, 70.13.992)		15%	5%
70.13.999	*Other*	Various (Under former items 70.13.300; 911; 919; 993; 994; 999)		15%	5%
70.14	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked or of optical glass:				
70.14.1	[Of cut glass:				
70.14.110	Chandeliers, electroliers, pendant lamps and bracket lamps	45%	22½%	No change (Under new item 70.14.100)	
70.14.190	Other	22½%	12½%	40% (Under new item 70.14.200)	12½%
70.14.9	Other:			7½% (Under new item 70.14.300)	Free
70.14.910	Chandeliers, electroliers, pendant lamps and bracket lamps	45%	22½%	No change (Under new item 70.14.100)	
70.14.920	Bowls and shades	40%	12½%	No change (Under new item 70.14.200)	
70.14.930	Candlesticks	30%, or, if higher, $0·083 per doz. pieces	5%	7½% (Under new item 70.14.300)	Free
70.14.94	Reflectors and refractors for lighting purposes, not falling within paragraph 70.14.92:				
70.14.941	For use as original components in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles of a kind falling within sub-item 87.01.1, 87.02,1 or 87.03.9	35%	27½%	No change (Under new item 70.14.410)	
70.14.942	Of a kind commonly used in vehicles, not being reflectors or refractors falling within sub-paragraph 70.14.941	52%	12½%	No change (Under new item 70.14.420)	
70.14.949	Other	Primage 10% 52½%	Primage 5% 12½%	No change (Under new item 70.14.490)	
70.14.950	Prisms	Primage 10% 25%	Primage 5% 12½%	No change (Under new item 70.14.500)	
70.14.99	Other:				
70.14.991	Lenses	17½%	Free	No change (Under new item 70.14.910)	
70.14.999	Other]	Primage 10% 45%	Primage 5% 5%	No change (Under new item 70.14.990)	
70.14.100	*Chandeliers, electroliers, pendant lamps and bracket lamps*	Primage 10%	Primage 5%	45%	22½%
		No change (Under former items 70.14.110 and 910)			
70.14.200	*Bowls and shades*			40%	12½%
		No change (Under former item 70.14.920)			
70.14.300	*Candlesticks*	22½%	12½% (Under former item 70.14.190)	7½%	Free
		30%, or, if higher, $0·083 per doz. pieces	5%		
		(Under former item 70.14.930)			
		22½%	12½% (Under former item 70.14.190)		

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
70.14.4	*Reflectors and refractors for lighting purposes, not falling within sub-item* 70.14.2:				
70.14.410	*For use as original components in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles of a kind falling within sub-items* 87.01.1, 87.02.1 or 87.03.9	No change (Under former item 70.14.941)		35%	27½%
70.14.420	*Of a kind commonly used in vehicles, not being reflectors or refractors falling within paragraph* 70.14.41	No change (Under former item 70.14.942)		52½% Primage 10%	12½% Primage 5%
70.14.490	*Other*	No change (Under former item 70.14.949)		52½% Primage 10%	12½% Primage 5%
70.14.500	*Prisms*	No change (Under former item 70.14.950)		25%	12½%
70.14.9	*Other:*				
70.14.910	*Lenses*	No change (Under former item 70.14.991)		17½% Primage 10%	Free Primage 5%
70.14.990	*Other*	No change (Under former item 70.14.999)		45% Primage 10%	5% Primage 5%
70.16	Bricks, tiles, slabs, paving blocks, squares and other goods made of pressed or moulded glass, of a kind commonly used in building; multi-cellular glass in blocks, slabs, plates, panels and similar forms:				
70.16.900	Other	35%	5%	7½%	Free
70.21	[Other glassware:				
70.21.100	Floats for fishing nets	7½%	Free	7½% (Under new item 70.21.000)	Free
70.21.9	Other:				
70.21.910	Of fuzed quartz or fused silica	7½%	Free		
70.21.99	Other:				
70.21.991	Handles, knobs, finger plates and other fittings for doors	35%	5%		
70.21.999	Other]	35%	5%		
70.21.000	*Other glassware*	No change (Under former items 70.21.100 and 910)		7½%	Free
		35% (Under former items 70.21.991 and 999)	5%		
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel:				
73.10.300	Hollow mining drill steel	35%	10%	20%	10%
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in items 73.06 to 73.14 (inclusive):				
73.15.4	Bars and rods (including wire rod); hollow mining drill steel:				
73.15.430	Hollow mining drill steel	35%	10%	20%	10%
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits:				
73.18.200	[Welded conduit; close-jointed	45%	22½%	35% (Under new item 73.18.200)	10%
				20% (Under new item 73.18.900)	10%
73.18.900	Other]	35%	10%	20% (Under new item 73.19.900)	10%
73.18.200	*Welded, of an internal diameter exceeding* 3 *inches or of an internal cross-sectional area exceeding that of a tube of an internal diameter of* 3 *inches*	45% (Under former item 73.18.200)	22½%	35%	10%
73.18.900	*Other*	45% (Under former item 73.18.200)	22½%	20%	10%
		35% (Under former item 73.18.900)	10%		
73.19.000	*[High-pressure hydro-electric conduits of steel, whether not reinforced]	35%	10%	No change (Under new item 73.19.100)	
				20% (Under new item 73.19.900)	10%
73.19	*High-pressure hydro-electric conduits of steel, whether or not reinforced:*				
73.19.100	*Welded*	No change (Under former item 73.19.000)		35%	10%
73.19.900	*Other*	35% (Under former item 73.19.000)	10%	20%	10%
73.21	Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled, and parts of structures (including hangars and other buildings, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing framework, door and window frames, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, strip, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel:				
	New sub-items:				
73.21.3	*Tubes and pipes:*				
73.21.310	*Welded, of an internal diameter exceeding* 3 *inches or of an internal cross-sectional area exceeding that of a tube of an internal diameter of* 3 *inches*	55% Primage 5% (Under former item 73.21.900)	27½%	35%	10%
73.21.390	*Other*	55% Primage 5% (Under former item 73.21.900)	27½%	20%	10%
82.05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools or for power-operated hand tools (including such tools for pressing, stamping, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, turning, dressing, morticing or screw driving), including dies for wire drawing, extrusion dies for metal, and rock drilling bits:				
82.05.5	Of a kind used solely or principally for working materials other than metals or metallic carbides, not being tools falling within sub-item 82.05.4 and not of a kind used solely or principally with non-mechanical hand tools:				
82.05.59	Other:				
82.05.599	Other	55%	27½%	45%	27½%
82.06	Knives and cutting blades, for machines or for mechanical appliances:				
82.06.9	Other:				
82.06.990	Other	55%	27½%	45%	27½%
84.01	Steam and other vapour generating boilers (excluding central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam):				
84.01.2	Parts for boilers:				
84.01.220	[Tubes]	35%	10%	No change (Under new item 84.01.221)	
				20% (Under new item 84.01.229)	10%
84.01.22	*Tubes:*				
84.01.221	*Welded, of an internal diameter exceeding* 3 *inches or of an internal cross-sectional area exceeding that of a tube of an internal diameter of* 3 *inches*	No change (Under former item 84.01.220)		35%	10%
84.01.229	*Other*	35% Under former item 84.01.220)	10%	20%	10%
84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical:				
84.17.5	Electric heating and cooking apparatus, not falling within sub-item 84.17.4:				
84.17.510	Stoves, ranges and cookers of a kind commonly used for preparing food	40%	22½%	35%	22½%
84.21	Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers (whether charged or not); spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines:				
84.21.9	Other:				

(Continued on next page)

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		Gcneral	Preferential	General	Preferential
84.21.910	Specially designed for spraying paints, enamels, lacquers, varnishes and the like or for spraying powders	47½% Primage 10%	22½% Primage 5%	45%	22½%
84.24	Agricultural and horticultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn and sports ground rollers:				
84.24.2	Ploughs, cultivators and harrows not falling within sub-item 84.24.1:				
84.24.220	Disc cultivators and disc harrows	30%	5%	25%	5%
84.24.3	Drills and sowers:				
84.24.390	Other	30%	5%	25%	5%
84.60	[Moulding boxes for metal foundry; moulds of a kind used for metal (other than ingot moulds), for metallic carbides, for glass, for ceramic pastes, concrete, cement or other mineral materials, for rubber or for artificial plastic materials:				
84.60.100	Wholly of brass, bronze or gunmetal	50%	27½%	45% (Under new item 84.60.000)	27½%
84.60.900	Other]	55% Primage 5%	27½%		
84.60.000	*Moulding boxes for metal foundry; moulds of a kind used for metal (other than ingot moulds), for metallic carbides, for glass, for ceramic pastes, concrete, cement or other mineral materials, for rubber or for artificial plastic materials*	50% (Under former item 84.60.100)	27½%	45%	27½%
		55% Primate 5% (Under former item 84.60.900)	27½%		
85.04	Electric accumulators:				
85.04.1	Parts other than of metal:				
85.04.120	Of glass	30%	5%	7½%	Free
85.27	Electrical conduit tubing and joints therefor, of base metal lined with insulating materials:				
85.27.100	Tubing	45%	22½%	20%	10%
	After note 7 to Chapter 87 insert the following note: 8. *In item* 87.02 *'motor car or station wagon derivative' means a utility, pickup, panel-van, ambulance, hearse or any other kind of vehicle that, in the opinion of the Minister, is derived from a motor car or station wagon in that it has an engine or front-end body contour similar to a particular motor car or station wagon.*				
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those falling within item 87.09):				
87.02.1	Of a kind operated by self-contained power:				
87.02.19	Other:				
87.02.191	Having a gross vehicle weight of 22,400 pounds or more	22½%	12½%	No change (Under new item 87.02.120)	
87.02.199	Other]	35%	25%	No change (Under new items 87.02.130; 140)	
				45% (Under new item 87.02.190)	35%
87.02.120	*Of a kind having a gross vehicle weight of* 22,400 *pounds or more, not being goods falling within paragraph* 87.02.11	No change (Under former item 87.02.191)		22½%	12½%
87.02.130	*Four-wheel drive vehicles of a kind used solely or principally in rural or undeveloped areas, not falling within paragraph* 87.02.11 *or* 87.02.12; *vehicles not being motor cars, station wagons, motor car or station wagon derivatives or goods falling within paragraph* 87.02.11 *or* 87.02.12	No change (Under former item 87.02.199)		35%	25%
87.02.140	*As prescribed by by-law, not being goods falling within a preceding paragraph in this sub-item*	No change (Under former item 87.02.199)		From and including August 1, 1966, to and including December 31, 1966 35% 45%	From and including August 1, 1966, to and including December 31, 1966 25% 35%
87.02.190	*Other*	35% (Under former item 87.02.199)	25%		
87.03	Special purpose motor lorries and vans (including breakdown lorries, fire-engines, fire-escapes, road sweeper lorries, snow-ploughs, spraying lorries, crane lorries, searchlight lorries, mobile workshops and mobile radiological units), but not including motor vehicles falling within item 87.02:				
87.03.9	Other:				
87.03.99	Other:				
87.03.991	[Having a gross vehicle weight of 22,400 pounds or more, other than crane lorries]				
87.03.991	*Of a kind having a gross vehicle weight of* 22,400 *pounds or more, other than crane lorries*				
87.09	Motor cycles, auto cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without sidecars; sidecars of all kinds:				
87.09.190	Other	In respect of the pneumatic tyres and tubes 20%, or, if higher, $0·10 per lb. In respect of the remainder of the goods 17½% 12½%	In respect of the pneumatic tyres and tubes 7½%, or, if higher, $0·05 per lb. In respect of the remainder of the goods Free Free	In respect of the pneumatic tyres and tubes 20%, or, if higher, $0·10 per lb. In respect of the remainder of the goods 7½% 7½%	In respect of the pneumatic tyres and tubes 7½%, or, if higher, $0·05 per lb. In respect of the remainder of the goods Free Free
90.11.000	Microscopes and diffraction apparatus, electron and proton				
90.12	Compounds optical microscopes, whether or not provided with means for photographing or projecting the image:				
90.12.900	Other	12½%	Free	7½%	Free
97.05.000	[Carnival articles; entertainment articles (including conjuring tricks and novelty jokes); Christmas tree decorations and similar articles for Christmas festivities (including artificial Christmas trees, Christmas stockings, imitation yule logs, Nativity scenes and figures therefor)]	45%	27½%	Various (Under new items 97.05.100; 200; 300; 910; 990)	
97.05	*Carnival articles; entertainment articles (including conjuring tricks and novelty jokes); Christmas tree decorations and similar articles for Christmas festivities (including artificial Christmas trees, Christmas stockings, imitation yule logs, Nativity scenes and figures therefor):*				
97.05.100	*Artificial flowers, foliage or fruit*	45% (Under former item 97.05.000)	27½%	7½%	Free
97.05.200	*Christmas tree decoration electric lights*			37½%	27½%
97.05.300	*Statuary figures and figures of a kind ordinary used as ornaments in the household*			32½% Primage 10%	12½% Primage 5%
97.05.9	*Other:*				
97.05.910	*Articles of a kind used for indoor and outdoor games*			55% Primage 5%	17½%
97.05.990	*Other*	No change (Under former item 97.05.000)		45%	27½%

Any inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to CRE Department, Board of Trade (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2318).

BRAZIL

Imports of caustic soda

HM EMBASSY at Rio de Janeiro report that all imports of caustic soda have been temporarily suspended, with effect from August 5. The suspension is to enable the Brazilian authorities to carry out studies on national production of caustic soda.

ARGENTINA

Rate of exchange

ARGENTINE CENTRAL BANK Circular RC No. 301 of August 9, amended the rate of exchange for the Argentine peso as follows:

Buying rate: 215 pesos per dollar, or its equivalent in other currencies.

Selling rate: 218 pesos per dollar, or its equivalent in other currencies.

CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see Column 4) are the same unless otherwise stated.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
XI	61	Moulds of plastic material for making footwear for export	50
XII	66	Cars for public hire – taxis, with the following characteristics	120/Dep. 10,000%

COLOMBIA

Import regulations

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED by HM Embassy at Bogota that on July 29 the Colombian Board of Foreign Trade issued Resolution No. 19 which transfers to the 'free import' list the following items of the tariff, when payment is effected through the intermediate rate of exchange, or on 'non-reimbursable' import licences.

Tariff Heading	Description
29.02	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons:
C	Halogenated derivatives of cyclanes, of cyclenes and of cycloterpenes:
IV	Other
29.04	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:
A	Monohydric alcohols:
I	Methanol (methyl alcohol)
29.25	Amide function compounds
B	Cyclic amides
I	Paraethoxyphenylurea (dulcin) and other ureines suited for use as sweetening agents:
a	For medical purposes

These details are in addition to those published last week (page 505).

ECUADOR

Changes in import regulations: amendment

IN THE NOTIFICATION of changes in Ecuador's Import Regulations published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 15, 1966, on pages 186 to 188, the heading of the second list of goods on page 187 'List of goods now subject to a special surcharge of 10 per cent' should have read as follows:

'List of goods now subject to a special surcharge of 20 per cent and an additional surcharge of 10 per cent.'

Petters Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley Company, announced recently a new agreement with the small engine division of Cummins de Mexico S.A. The agreement was signed at Petters' Staines factory by Mr. W. J. Archer (right), vice-president of Cummins de Mexico S.A., seen here with Mr. A. E. Masters, managing director of Petters Ltd. (centre).

VENEZUELA

Import licensing restrictions

HM EMBASSY IN CARACAS report that by resolution No. 2979 issued by the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Development, import licensing restrictions have been imposed on certain serums, with effect from August 3, 1966.

Tariff No.	Description	Duty
541-02	Bacteriological products serum, vaccines, whether prepared as medicaments or not:	
541-02-01	Ant. snake-bite serum (4)	0·001
541-02-09	Bacteriological products, serums, n.e.s., vaccines, whether prepared as medicaments or not	Free

Articles going by air will become subject to this resolution as from August 8, 1966.

HM EMBASSY in Caracas report that by resolution No. 2978 issued by the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Development import licensing restrictions have been imposed on certain gas connections with effect from August 3, 1966.

Tariff No.	Description	Duty in Bolivars
682-02-03-3	Tubes, pipes and their accessories not elsewhere specified:	
	(A) Connections for gas, for domestic use of which the diameter does not exceed 6·35 mm. (¼ inch) (4) . .	0·20
	(B) Not specified	0·20

Articles going by air will become subject to this resolution as from August 13, 1966.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; Brazennose St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 6977, Ext. 472.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Restrictions on the allocation of foreign exchange

HM EMBASSY in Santo Domingo report that on July 21, 1966, the Financial Board modified its resolution of November 26, 1965, which states that the Central Bank will not approve requests for currency made by importers through the commercial banks.

The following products are added to the list:

(1) Cotton and other vegetable fibres, wool, silk, natural or artificial. These products are those included between paragraphs 406-621 inclusive of the tariff, with the following exceptions:

(a) From paragraphs 410-416 inclusive.
Paragraphs 425, 426 and 435.
From paragraphs 443-453 inclusive.
Paragraphs 457, 458, 459, 520, 521, 522, 528, 529, 537 and 543.
From paragraphs 569-574 inclusive.
Paragraphs 617 and 619.

(b) The articles not excepted under heading (a) and which are used as raw materials or packing in national industries subject to a request for exemption to the Exchange Department.

(2) Motorcycles.

Therefore, the Central Bank shall not grant foreign exchange to cover drafts or acceptances which relate to the above commodities, and the commercial banks have been instructed to refrain from forwarding applications of this type to the Central Bank.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Jamaican Open General Licence dated July 8, 1966, published under Government Notice No. 2346. This revokes the Open General Licence dated April 1, 1964 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24, 1964, page 925) and all amendments thereto.

Note: Apart from the exception mentioned below, the list of goods which require a specific import licence remains the same as that contained in the schedule to the previous OGL dated April 1, 1964, together with subsequent amendments. Details of amendments have been published from time to time in the *Board of Trade Journal* up to July 29, 1966. The items have, however, been renumbered in alphabetical sequence, and the item formerly numbered 108 – 'tea cloths and tea towels' has been amended to 'tea cloths and face towels'.

A copy of the new Open General Licence may be seen at the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471), to whom any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed.

BARBADOS

Customs tariff changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of Orders which provide for the amendment of the Barbados Customs Tariff as follows:

1. First Schedule – Import Duties

By the deletion of item 533-01.3 and the substitution of the following:

	Item	Unit		Rate of Duty	
		For Classification	For Duty	Preference	Genera
533-01.3	Distempers, dry or not . .	lb.	100 lbs.	25%	26%

2. Second Schedule – Table of Exemptions from Import Duty.

By the insertion of the following new paragraphs:

'The baggage, personal and household effects, including motor cars, of any person assigned to duties in this Island in connection with the provision of Canadian Technical Assistance to the Island or to such person as the Cabinet may approve, if imported exclusively for the use of any person so assigned and certified to the Comptroller of Customs by such person that the said articles are imported exclusively for such purpose.'

'All chemicals, apparatus, materials and equipment imported by or on behalf of the British West Indies Central Cane Breeding Station for use in sugar cane breeding research operations, on the certificate to that effect of the Director of the said station.'

'Materials to be used in the manufacture of metallic containers, other than such materials as the Cabinet may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in the manufacture of such containers in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such persons or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the Secretary of such company, that such materials are imported for use exclusively in manufacture of such containers within such factory, subject to such conditions as to the keeping and

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rendering of accounts in respect of the use or disposal of such materials as the Comptroller of Customs may require.'

The Orders which previously provided exemptions from duty on materials for the manufacture of containers for the marketing of paint and locally manufactured margarine, lard and biscuits (see *Board of Trade Journals* dated October 11, 1963, and August 8, 1964) are cancelled.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

Industrial Incentives Act, 1963

THE Barbados Government is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the above Act:

Veterinary products, cosmetic and toilet accessories; wooden furniture and air conditioning ducts.

Approved manufacturers of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, etc., and other concessions.

Applications for approved status are processed by the Barbados Industrial Development Corporation, PO Box 250, Bridgetown, Barbados. It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Development Board would copy their initial correspondence to the British Trade Commissioner, Barclays Bank Building, Roebuck Street, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2627).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Import licensing arrangements

THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Open General Licence has been further amended by the addition of the following new items to the list of goods which require specific licences:

699-07.01	. . . Wire nails
899-99.09	. . . Zippers

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

ICELAND

Goods shipped on CAD terms

THE ICELANDIC MINISTRY OF FINANCE have given shipping companies new instructions for the disposal of goods shipped to Iceland on CAD terms, which Icelandic importers fail to take up.

Such goods may be returned to the exporter or otherwise disposed of by him without hindrance for up to one year from their arrival in Iceland. After that time, goods are liable to be sold by auction on the instructions of the Ministry of Finance or Customs, in accordance with law No. 68 of 1956. Previously the law had not been enforced until two years had elapsed. Icelandic export licences and deposit of Icelandic import duties may be required before goods can be returned to the exporter. These deposits are returnable on production of evidence of the landing of the goods in a foreign port.

British firms exporting to Iceland are therefore advised to ensure that CAD consignments not taken up are returned to them or otherwise disposed of within one year of arrival in Iceland.

FRANCE

Duty quota for aluminium waste

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of August 11 announced the amounts of the following duty-free quotas for the year 1966:

Tariff No.	Description	Amount metric tons net
76.01 B I (a)	Unalloyed aluminium waste	5,000
76.01 B I (b)	Alloyed aluminium waste	3,000

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Service Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Import regulations for live horses

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of August 9 announces that as from September 1, 1966, a new type of sanitary certificate will be required for the importation of live animals of the equine species.

The certificate is for animals imported for breeding purposes and animals for slaughter, and the information required to be shown includes a description of the animals, means of transport and a stamped veterinary endorsement.

The full French text of this notice with a copy of the certificate may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479/480).

Hints to businessmen visiting France

A REVISED EDITION of the booklet on France has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 020, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

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SWEDEN

Imports of alcohol and preparations containing alcohol

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT have announced that as from July 1 the special internal sales tax on alcohol used in the manufacture of toilet waters amounting to 2.70 kr. per volume litre has been abolished.

Similarly the supplementary customs duties amounting to 2 kr. per kg. on alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages, tariff number 22.09.900; perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations containing ethyl alcohol, tariff number ex 33.06; and 3.50 kr. per kg. on mixtures of two or more odoriferous substances (natural or artificial) and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions) with a basis of one or more of these substances, of a kind used as raw materials in the perfumery, food, drink or other industries, containing ethyl alcohol, tariff number 33.04.001, have also been abolished from the same date.

SPAIN

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH LIST of global quotas for 1966 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March 11, page 574. The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Value of licences for which applications invited	Applications to be presented between
		Million pesetas	
33	Ready-made clothing . . .	9·000	Sept. 1-Oct. 1
44	Hand tools for industry . . .	22·500	Sept. 1-Oct. 1
45	Saws and blades	25·000	Sept. 1-Oct. 1
46	Cutlery and table sets of iron or steel	9·000	Aug.26-Sept. 26

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ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made in Israel to the list of goods for which import licences are not necessary:

PART A

Delete:
81.01 (a)
85.20 (g) (1)

Substitute:
81.01
85.20 (g) (3) Metal cap, lead-in-wire electrodes.
85.20 (g) (4) Filaments.

PART B

29.42
Delete: 'Diacetylmonphine, codeine, thebaine, cocaine.'
40.11
Delete: 250 × 19, 400 × 19, 500 × 15, 13 × 38, 10 rands, 400 × 8.
Delete: 44.21
Substitute: 44.14 } Wooden boards and slats for the 44.21 } assembly of citrus packing boxes.
Delete:
55.01 (a), 55.04 (i), 56.01 (b), 56.04 (a) (2), 84.10 (f) (2).
84.63
Add: Rear axle and parts thereof for motor vehicles excluding oil stoppers.
85.08 (i)
Add: Other parts of the distributor.
87.06
Add: All other parts of tin for the car body.
Parts for bumpers grill for motor vehicles.
Delete:
87.06 (1)
Item 765 should read '609.'

PART C

Serial Number 10:
Delete: 84.10 (f) (2), 87.06 (1).

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

IRAN

Ban on imports of tractors

IT HAS BEEN reported that the Ministry of Economy in Iran has issued instructions that the authorized banks refrain, pending further notice, from the acceptance and registration of bills as well as the opening of credits for the import of tractors.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3508), quoting reference CRE/17013/G.

ALGERIA

Import restrictions (1)

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of July 15 announced that the following items were to be added to the list of goods subject to import licence and quota restrictions (Decree No. 63-188 of May 16, 1963):

Tariff No.	Description
Ex 06-02 C II b	Ornamental household plants.
06-03	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.
06-04	Foliage, branches and other parts of trees, shrubs, bushes and other plants and mosses, lichens and grasses, of a kind suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.

Existing orders could be admitted quota-free until July 22, 1966.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. 5757, Ext. 479-481).

ALGERIA, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

Exporters interested in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are reminded that French is the foreign language most widely used in business and official circles in these countries. It is, therefore, essential that any literature or correspondence for local firms should be in French. Similarly, quotations of weights and measures in the metric system and of prices in local currency are also an important factor in attracting the interest of potential importers.

Import restrictions (II)

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of July 22, 1966 announced that the following items were to be added to the list of goods subject to import licence and quota restrictions (Decree No. 63-188 of May 16, 1963):

Tariff No.	Description
Ex 83-01 A II	140 mm. locks, half-turning, with key and follower; 140 mm. locks, double-turning, with key, known as dead-locks (*'pene dormant noir'*).

Existing orders could be admitted quota-free until July 29, 1966.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479-481).

KUWAIT

Insecticides and rodent poisons

NEW REGULATIONS have been issued in Public Health Decree No. 47/66, published in the Kuwait *Official Gazette* No. 588, of August 7, concerning the import and sale of insecticides and rodent poisons in Kuwait. Briefly, these products must now be packed in strong containers upon which must be shown details of their description, quantity and uses. The decree comes into effect six months from the date of publication in the *Official Gazette,* i.e. February 7, 1967.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference CRE/4420/G.

GAMBIA

Customs tariff amendment

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF (Amendment No. 2) Notification, 1966, published in the *Gambia Gazette* of July 15, amends with effect from May 31, 1966, the First Schedule to the Gambia Customs Tariff as follows:

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty: Preferential	Rate of Duty: General
60.04	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised:		
	A. Singlets	Each £0 1s. 6d. or 32½%	Each £0 1s. 8d. or 45%
	B. Shirts	Each £0 1s. 6d. or 22½%	Each £0 1s. 8d. or 25%
	C. Other	22½%	25%
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments	Each £0 3s. 0d. or 42%	Each £0 3s. 0d. or 45%
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	Each £0 3s. 0d. or 42½%	Each £0 3s. 0d. or 45%
61.03/04	Undergarments:		
	A. Shirts	£0 2s. 10d. or 42½%	£0 3s. 0d. or 45%
	B. Singlets, vests	20%	22½%
	C. Other	42½%	45%
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artifical plastic material	37½%	40%

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF application list No. 419, published in the *Republic of South Africa Government Gazette* of August 19, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received applications for increase in duty on the following:

(1) The following infants' knitted or crocheted wear, from various rates of duty to the duties indicated:
  (a) (i) Pram sets or matinee sets of two or three pieces – 30 per cent *ad valorem* or 50 cents per set of garments.
  (ii) Other outer garments with a chest measurement of less than 20 inches – 30 per cent *ad valorem* or 35 cents per garment.
  (b) Bootees – 30 per cent *ad valorem.*
  (c) Headwear – 30 per cent *ad valorem* or 10 cents each.

(2) Cotton fabrics and fabrics containing more than 50 per cent cellulosic fibres (discontinuous) (raised on one or both sides), printed or unprinted, of a width of 50 in. or more, commonly used as bed-sheeting, with warp yarns of a resultant cotton count of 40s or coarser and weft yarns (single) of a cotton count of 16s or coarser, of which the total number of warp and weft yarns per sq. in., taken together, is 45 or more and the weight per sq. yd. is 3.5 oz. or more, from the existing duties to the following duties:
  Fabrics containing 50 per cent or more cotton or more than 50 per cent cellulosic fibres of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. not exceeding 15 cents:
    General – 12¾ cents per sq. yd.
    MFN – 9 cents per sq. yd. less 10 per cent.
    Preferential – 7½ cents per sq. yd. less 5 per cent (United Kingdom).
  Fabrics containing 50 per cent or more cotton or more than 50 per cent cellulosic fibres, of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. not exceeding 24 cents:
    General – 12¾ cents per sq. yd.
    MFN – 7½ cents per sq. yd.
    Preferential – 7½ cents per sq. yd. less 5 per cent (United Kingdom).
  Fabrics of a f.o.b. price per sq. yd. not exceeding 120 cents:
    General – 15 cents per sq. yd.
    MFN – 12 cents per sq. yd. less 10 per cent.
  Other:
    General – 15 cents per sq. yd.
    MFN – Free.

(3) Blacklead pencils and copying pencils provided for under sub-heading 98.05.10 from 15 per cent *ad valorem* (general) to ¾ cent each (R1.08 per gross) (general) less 60 per cent of the f.o.b. price, with a minimum of 15 per cent *ad valorem.*

(4) Mechanical egg beaters or food mixers of the cast wheel type, from 20 per cent *ad valorem,* to 80 cents each less 60 per cent of the f.o.b. price.

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in these applications are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact that body. If any firm proposes to make independent representation to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning these applications, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting references (1) CRE 1701/66; (2) CRE 1702/66; (3) CRE 1703/66; (4) CRE 1704/66.

RHODESIA

Customs tariff amendment

RHODESIA NOTICE NO. 783 of June 24 corrects the Rhodesian Customs Tariff as follows:

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
265	Cane, bamboo, rattens and osiers: (b) Manufactures of, not being furniture				
	By the repeal of the duty shown against the item, viz. *.ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	20%
	And by the substitution of the following duty applicable to the item . . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%

(Britain pays the Column B rate of duty)

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A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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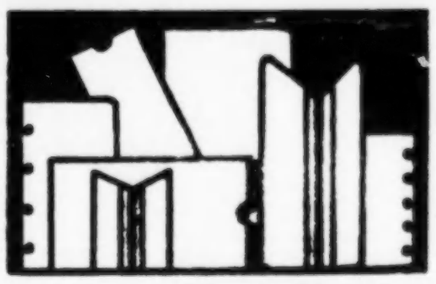

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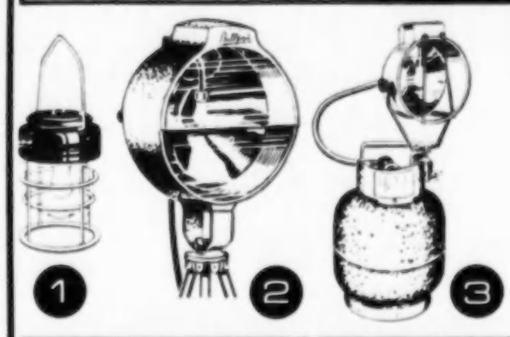

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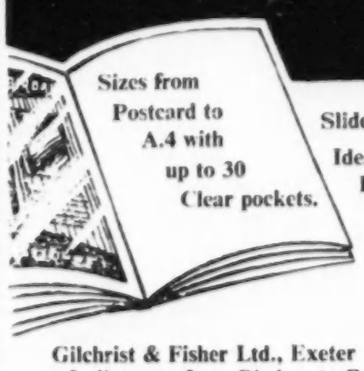

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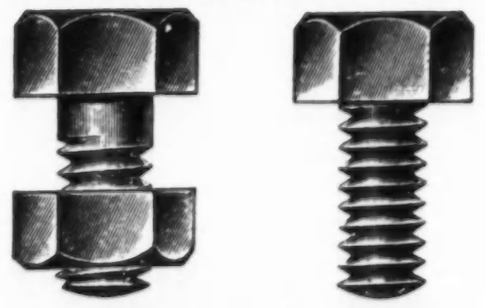

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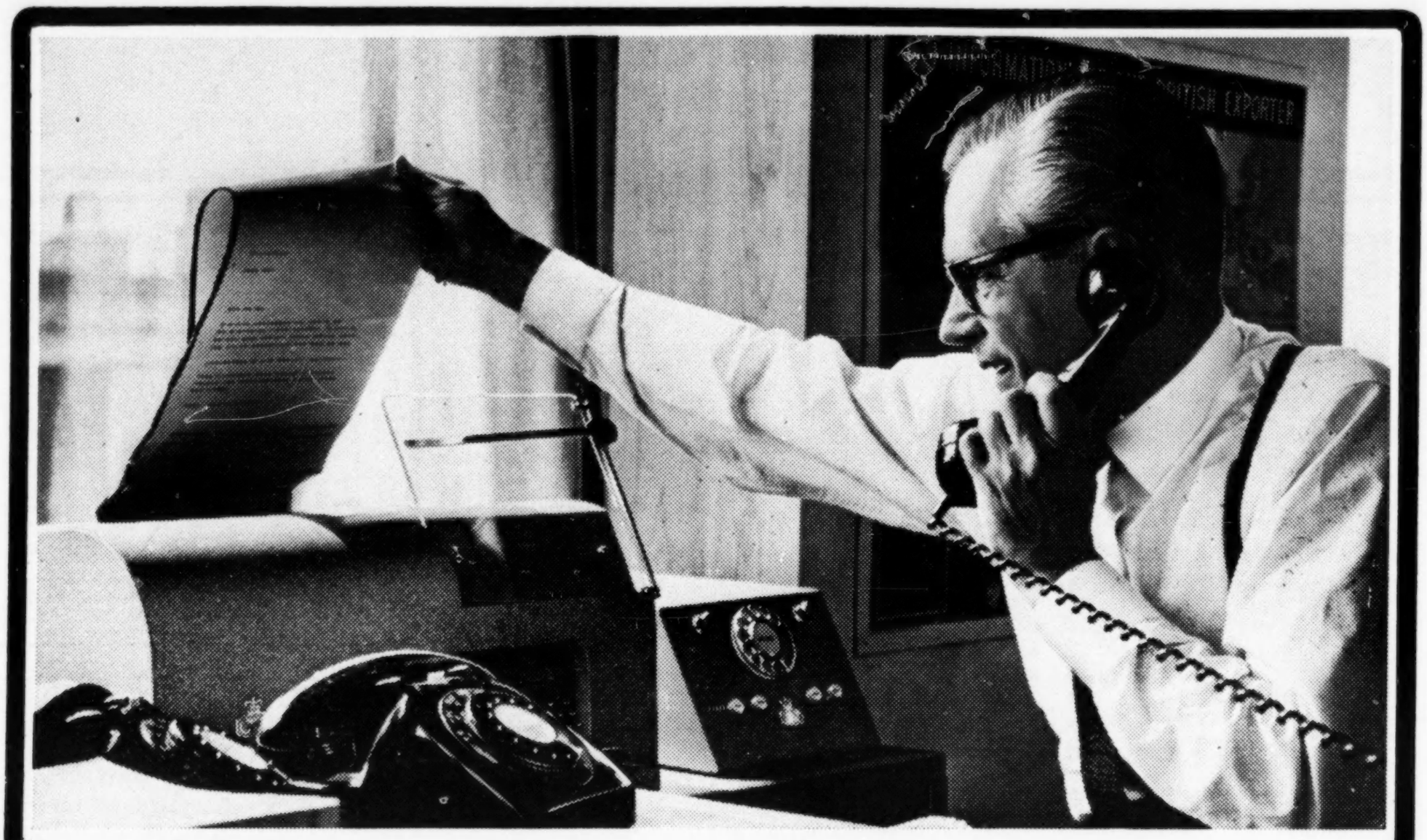

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